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## Veteran Socialist Is Inaugurated as Italy's President

By Henry Tanner

ROME, July 9 (NYT) — Sandro Pertini, an 81-year-old Socialist who spent years in Fascist prisons, was elected as Italy's seventh president yesterday by a large majority of the Electoral Assembly. He was inaugurated today for a seven-year term.

The vote was seen as a victory for advocates of continued formal cooperation between the Christian Democrats and the Communists. The main winner in the short run was thought to be Premier Giulio Andreotti.

[Mr. Pertini promised in his inaugural address that the country would stand firm against urban terrorism, the Associated Press reported.]

[As his first official act, he rejected the resignation of the Christian Democratic government of Premier

Giulio Andreotti. As is required, the government had resigned after the new chief of state took office.]

The presidency is a powerful position, although Mr. Pertini's predecessors used their power cautiously. The president can dissolve Parliament and call new elections. He names premiers, subject to the approval of Parliament, and thus can influence the policies of the cabinet. As head of the armed forces, he controls the army and the Carabinieri, the country's most effective police force, and thus has a key responsibility in matters involving law and order.

### Sharp Reversal

Mr. Pertini's election became certain Friday when the leaders of the governing Christian Democratic Party, in a sharp reversal, decided to throw the party's votes to him. During the preceding six days — ever since he was formally proposed by his Socialist Party — the Christian Democratic leaders had opposed him. The Communists had indicated that they were willing to vote for him.

The Christian Democrats and Communists together have 718 votes in Parliament — more than enough to elect any candidate. Mr. Pertini received 832 votes out of 995 cast in the 1,011-member Electoral Assembly, which consists of the members of parliament plus 38 regional representatives. He needed 506 votes to win.

Only 36 votes were cast for other candidates, none of whom were entered officially. There were 121 blank votes.

One vote was cast for Mrs. Eleonora Moro, the widow of former Premier Aldo Moro, who was kidnapped by Red Brigades terrorists in March and slain in May. Before

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Sandro Pertini



Tear gas cloud hangs in Pamplona street as Spanish police attempt to quell a riot that began when demonstrators jumped into the bullring and unfurled a banner demanding amnesty for Basque prisoners. At least two policemen were among persons reported injured.

## Rioting Stops Running of Bulls

PAMPLONA, Spain, July 9 (AP) — Authorities called off Pamplona's celebrated running of the bulls today after political rioting turned the town's fiesta of drinking and dancing into a night of bloodshed, leaving one person dead and injuring 133.

Rioters, many of whom want independence for Spain's northern Basque region, began building new barricades in the streets of Pamplona tonight and battled police. United Press International reported. The clashes erupted despite the arrival of heavy police reinforcements today.

Ignacio Llano, civil governor of Pamplona's Navarre province, indicated that the rest of the weeklong annual fiesta, which began three days ago, may also be canceled.

The highlight of the celebration is each morning's bull running, when young men lead bulls on a 900-yard dash to the gates of the bullring.

The violence was touched off when leftist demonstrators favoring secession of the Basque region from Spain interrupted a bullfight yesterday afternoon.

Leftists, rightists and police then battled throughout the night in the city's streets.

"I was never so scared in my life," said a young California woman as she told how police stormed into the bullring firing smoke grenades and rubber bullets to break up a brawl between demonstrators and rightists.

An estimated 17,000 persons were in the ring when police began what one newspaper called indiscriminate firing.

At least seven persons suffered gunshot wounds. But police said some were inflicted by rival political groups. The rioters smashed windows of banks and stores, overturned and set automobiles ablaze and fought police from behind impromptu barricades. Ten were reported arrested.

In Madrid, Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez met with top security officials to discuss the disturbances. The fighting broke out near the end of yesterday's bullfighting when about 20 youths jumped into the ring and began parading a sign calling for amnesty for political prisoners.

Rightists in the stands began hurling cushions and other objects, witnesses said, and some fans in the stands shouted Basque slogans and set fire to Spanish flags.

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## After Fleeing to Bangladesh

## 206,000 Burma Moslems To Go Home Under Pact

DACCA, Bangladesh, July 9 (AP) — More than 206,000 Moslem refugees who fled predominantly Buddhist Burma this spring citing religious persecution will be returned to their homeland under an agreement signed today by Burma and Bangladesh.

Bangladesh's foreign minister, Tabarak Husain, said that the repatriation of the refugees, now in 11 squalid camps on the Bangladesh side of the border, will begin by the end of August.

Mr. Husain said that both sides agreed "to cooperate in preventing illegal entry of people into each other's country."

Burmese Moslems started pouring into impoverished, largely Moslem Bangladesh last February. The refugees complained of religious, economic and racial persecution at the hands of Buddhist soldiers and Buddhists.

The Burmese government in Rangoon contended that the refugees were illegal aliens who failed to comply with Burmese law.

Arriving at a rate of sometimes 1,000 per day, many suffered from exposure, dysentery and malaria. Red Cross officials at the camps said that several hundred persons, mostly children, were reported to have died.

Various agencies of the United Nations and countries such as the United States, Britain, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and West Germany extended aid to the refugees.

The agreement was signed at the end of three days of deliberations. The first round of talks in Rangoon last month failed to break an impasse.

While Mr. Brown and other Defense officials have not decided whether the system should be built, they are said to have argued in inter-agency sessions that an accord that ruled it out would come under strong criticism on Capitol Hill.

The deployment of mobile missiles is forbidden in a three-year protocol being negotiated but not in the treaty, which would run until 1985 and limit the overall size of strategic forces. To ease the task of verifying compliance, the treaty would contain restrictions on new silos, a limitation that, according to Mr. Brown and others, could pre-

vent the United States from putting the shell-game idea into effect. They have argued that rather than restrict silo numbers, the treaty should place limits only on missiles.

Under such an arrangement the United States would be free to construct new underground launchers for mobile missiles, and methods could be worked out to allow the Soviet Union to verify that U.S. missiles did not exceed the number permitted.

The Pentagon originally preferred having mobile missiles deployed in long underground tunnels, but this has been abandoned because of high costs and technical problems.

U.S. Steps Up Reaction

WASHINGTON, July 9 (NYT) — The Carter administration, at a critical juncture of the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic arms, has decided to tell Moscow that under the proposed treaty now being discussed by the two sides, the United States must be permitted to deploy a new, mobile intercontinental ballistic missile in the 1980s.

Officials said yesterday that this move might complicate the effort to complete a new arms accord, but that senior officials have determined that without making this point to Moscow, a finished agreement could not win approval of the Senate.

The officials said that in a Cabinet-level meeting last Wednesday, senior officials agreed on a new negotiating approach that would insure that under any new arms accord, the United States would remain free to proceed with a Defense Department plan for moving missiles around a series of empty launching silos. The plan is designed to minimize the vulnerability of U.S. missiles to a possible first-strike attack.

Vance-Gromyko Meeting

According to the officials, Moscow is to be informed that nothing in the proposed arms treaty should be allowed to preclude the new missile-hasing plan. They said that this message would be delivered by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during talks later this week with the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Geneva and that it would also be delivered through "other channels."

The Vance-Gromyko meeting is viewed as crucial in determining whether a new agreement can be achieved this year, and every effort is being made to resolve the two or three issues still in dispute.

However, the administration has tentatively decided to raise the new question of mobile missile deployment, the officials said, because the Senate would be highly unlikely to approve an accord that appeared to close off this option. They added that Defense Secretary Harold Brown had insisted that an accord not rule out the Pentagon's plan, which calls for the deployment of 200 new missiles that would be moved randomly around 4,000 launching sites.

The idea would be to create, in effect, a "shell game" in which the Russians could not pinpoint U.S. missiles and would be deterred from undertaking a nuclear first strike.

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## But Dayan to Resume Talks

## Israel Says Egyptian Plan Completely Unacceptable

JERUSALEM, July 9 (AP) — The Israeli Cabinet rejected Egypt's latest peace proposals today as completely unacceptable, but decided nevertheless to send Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to London to resume direct talks with the Egyptians for the first time in six months.

In Vienna, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt met with the leader of the Israeli political opposition, Shimon Peres, and said that there had not been enough progress in Middle East peace efforts to justify another meeting between him and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

"Without new elements in the position of the Israeli government, it will be very difficult to meet again because we shall be speaking two different languages," said Mr. Sadat, who held talks with Mr. Begin twice last year, in Jerusalem and Egypt.

Mr. Sadat met with Mr. Peres, Israel's Labor Party chief, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International.

"Completely Unacceptable"

After today's regular Cabinet meeting, Mr. Begin said that the terms of the Egyptian plan made public last Wednesday for settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict were "completely unacceptable to Israel. They cannot by their nature lead to the establishment of peace."

Despite this expected opposition, the Cabinet authorized Mr. Dayan to meet with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on July 18-19 in London.

Notified in a dark gray double-breasted suit with narrow stripes, Israeli leader Yitzhak Rabin, in power for ten years next week and only 41, gave a rare interview to Newsweek's Arnold de Borchgrave — the first Western newspaper he had seen in more than a year. The conversation lasted 2½ hours and took place in Mr. Hussein's headquarters in Baghdad's former National Assembly building on the banks of the Tigris. Excepts:

BORCHGRAVE — After recent events in the Horn of Africa, including a massive airlift of Soviet military hardware to Ethiopia last winter, then the successful pro-Soviet coup in Afghanistan, the assassination of Yemen's pro-Western president, followed by yet another pro-Soviet coup in Southern Yemen and the execution of its president who wanted better relations with the U.S., do you see a new threat developing in this region?

HUSSEIN — When a major foreign power withdraws from a certain area a vacuum is created and is usually filled by another foreign power. This is a very dangerous factor — especially for the Third World. To be either Soviet lackeys or with the Americans, also as lackeys, is something that is imposed



# Dissident's Trial Recalls Stalin Era

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, July 9 (WP) — The treason trial of Anatoli Shcharansky that begins here tomorrow is without parallel in this decade, posing old questions about the Soviet government at an important time in its relations with the West and the United States.

The trial summons reflections on the methods and attitudes of the Kremlin in its 61st year of power. The escalating toughness by the Carter administration, announced yesterday by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, is likely to be viewed here as one more unwarranted U.S. attempt to deter the government and impair the ideological sanctity of the one-party state.

## Stalinist Atmosphere

The elaborate measures of state control in stage-managing the trial hark back to Stalin-era show trials. No outsiders, or even family members will be allowed into the courtroom during much of the proceedings, on the grounds that the evidence allegedly involves state secrets. Western correspondents will be briefed twice a day by the press department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The government will

be the only source of information about the allegations and defense. This is the first known time in recent dissident trials that the state has exercised such tight control. In the past, even when foreign correspondents have been barred, relatives of dissidents have been allowed to attend and have been sources for describing events in the courtroom.

Mr. Shcharansky, 30, a computer specialist, has been held incommunicado since his arrest on March 13 of last year. This isolation is so complete that yesterday his mother, in a telegram, urged President

## Italy Gets A President

(Continued from Page 1)

the kidnapping, Mr. Moro had been considered the leading candidate for the presidency. Christian Democratic leaders hurriedly lifted their veto against Mr. Pertini Friday when it became clear that a continued deadlock would lead to a bruising fight on the floor of the assembly. Such a fight, politicians of all parties agreed, would have brought at least a temporary break in the de facto alliance between Christian Democrats and Communists, and almost certainly would have led to the fall of the Andreotti government.

### Issue Forced

Mr. Andreotti played the key role in turning the Christian Democrats around in support of Mr. Pertini, informed sources said. He was helped by Benigno Zaccagnini, the party secretary, who also advocates close formal cooperation with the Communists.

The party leaders encountered resistance and sharp criticism at a meeting Friday night of all the Christian Democratic members of the Electoral Assembly. More than 60 members of the party's conservative wing signed a petition opposing the choice of Mr. Pertini and the party policy in general. Mr. Zaccagnini in the end forced the issue by announcing that the party leadership would resign if its endorsement of Mr. Pertini was revoked. The opposition collapsed.

Mr. Pertini is highly regarded for his background as an anti-Fascist and a resistance fighter. He is seen as incorruptible, a trait that was welcome to the electors since President Giovanni Leone had to resign last month in the face of corruption charges.

Mr. Pertini's popularity was enhanced a short time ago when he appeared in a television series huilt around his role as a rebel against the Fascists. A lawyer and editor who entered politics after World War I, he became one of the founders of the Socialist Party and has been a leading figure in the Italian left ever since. He is the first Socialist to reach the presidency. Giuseppe Saragat, who was president from 1964 to 1971, was a Socialist Democrat.

While he has a mind of his own, Mr. Pertini is expected to pose a threat to the Christian Democratic and Communist leaders who run the country. Under the terms of their accord, the Cabinet is made up solely of Christian Democrats, but policies are worked out with the Communists and three other parties, which in turn support the government in Parliament. Mr. Pertini supports this arrangement.

## Lisbon Rightists To Press for Cabinet Change

LISBON, July 9 (AP) — Portugal's conservative party said today that it would press its senior Socialist partners in the five-month-old governing alliance for a Cabinet change.

The national council of the Social Democratic Center Party ended a weekend meeting with a unanimous vote to demand the removal of Agriculture Minister Luis Salas. He complained that he had abandoned a previous policy to end Communist domination in collective farms.

Conservatives and rightist farmers have claimed that the Socialists slowed the return of lands occupied by workers in 1975 to their owners.

## Japanese Protesters Oppose Nuclear Ship

SASEBO, Japan, July 9 (Reuters) — Almost 7,000 persons demonstrated peacefully today against the proposed docking of a nuclear-powered vessel for repairs at a local shipyard after a radiation leak on its maiden voyage.

About 1,200 riot policemen stood by at the rally by World War II atomic attack survivors and others protesting any appearance by the 8,214-ton merchant vessel Mutu, Japan's only nuclear-powered ship.

Leonid Brezhnev to "issue instructions about the allegations and defense of our son's condition."

### Convicted in Print

The official press already has labeled Mr. Shcharansky guilty of treasonous activity. His principal accuser, Dr. Sanya Lipavsky, made his allegation of espionage against Mr. Shcharansky in Izvestia.

These allegations revolve around U.S. diplomats and journalists who served here in the mid-1970s. Dr. Lipavsky has accused Mr. Shcharansky and other Jewish activists of seeking state secrets on behalf of the CIA. In his Izvestia "confession," which preceded Mr. Shcharansky's arrest, Dr. Lipavsky asserted: "I was expected to [persuade] a top official of a research establishment outside Moscow to cooperate with the CIA in providing it with important defense information. Judging from the instructions passed on to me from [U.S. diplomat Melvin Levitsky] in a special container, Americans were already regarding me as their agent who was supposed to carry out all their instructions."

Dr. Lipavsky also mentioned another former U.S. Embassy first secretary, Joseph Fressel, as well as U.S. correspondents.

The KGB has questioned more than 100 persons about Mr. Shcharansky, from Jews and activists who say they never knew him, to those who knew him well.

### Kremlin Strategy

The nature of these allegations and names of U.S. citizens which will emerge from the official briefings are central to the Kremlin's crackdown on dissidents. The government has asserted for years that dissidents were being used by Westerners to injure their country and that the United States was chief among these malicious meddlers. It has sought to break the link between the dissidents and foreign reporters.

There have never been more than a few hundred known human rights advocates scattered among Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Tbilisi. Their impact on the thinking of their countrymen has been virtually nil, as far as any Westerner can tell by travel, talks and the official press.

But the government has never found any path short of repression adequate to deal with this minuscule, disjointed phenomenon. It is the fury and crudity of the response

which has brought such stinging criticism from Western governments.

For President Carter, who came to office 18 months ago giving the dissidents encouragement from the podium of the most powerful democracy in the world, the dissidents' trials can be seen as a significant act on the part of the Soviet leadership — a warning to Mr. Carter that it will be the Kremlin that sets the terms of its relationship with Washington.

### Carter Denies Link

Mr. Carter has taken the unusual step of asserting that, to his administration's knowledge, Mr. Shcharansky "has never had any sort of relationship with the CIA." But some months ago, authoritative sources in Washington conceded that Dr. Lipavsky, the principal accuser, had apparently worked as a "volunteer" for the CIA in 1975. This blunder by the CIA in employing a man who was to later become a witness against Mr. Shcharansky did incalculable damage to Mr. Shcharansky's attempts to defend himself, in the opinion of many dissidents and Western diplomats.

The regime's treatment of dissidents in the past 18 months has been marked by severity. Every activist brought to trial in recent months has received harsh sentences. They include Dr. Yuri Orlov, founder of a group to monitor Soviet compliance with the human rights provisions of the Helsinki agreements; Vladimir Slepak, who for eight years was refused an exit visa to Israel; and Ukrainian activist Mikola Rudenko. Mr. Shcharansky was an early member of the Moscow Helsinki group. As a presidential candidate, Mr. Carter sent Mr. Slepak a telegram of support, as did President Jimmy Carter. Mr. Slepak, he issued a statement of "concern" after Mr. Orlov was arrested.

### Paris Supporters Demonstrate

PARIS, July 9 (Reuters) — About 100 persons demonstrated outside the cathedral of Notre Dame today in support of Mr. Shcharansky and Alexander Ginzburg, another dissident who is to go on trial tomorrow.

The demonstrators included exiled Romanian writer Paul Goma, French Communist historian Jean Ellstein, Soviet dissident Viktor Fainberg and the wife of Soviet literary critic Andrei Sinyavsky.

## South Africa to Rule Out Shift in Plans on Namibia

PRETORIA, South Africa, July 9 (NYT) — The South African government declared today that it will not under any circumstances consider changes to the Western plan for black majority rule in South-West Africa, which has been accepted by South Africa but rejected in its current form by the guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

The government statement, issued yesterday in Windhoek, capital of South-West Africa, appeared to have been timed with an eye to negotiations between the Western nations and the guerrilla group that will open Monday in Luanda, capital of Angola. The guerrilla leader, Sam Nujoma, has demanded basic revisions in the plan, which provides for the territory, also known as Namibia, to become an independent African state next year.

"There is no possibility that the South African government will even consider any amendment to the Western proposals," Foreign Minister Roelof Botha said in the statement. "Even should the West come with such amendments — and I do not say that they have done so — I wish to state here that there is no such possibility that it would be considered."

## Vietnam Claims Victory Over 2 Cambodia Units

BANGKOK, July 9 (AP) — Vietnamese forces killed or put out of action two Cambodian battalions in sharp fighting northwest of Saigon earlier this month, the Vietnam news agency said today.

A dispatch monitored here said Vietnamese forces put one Cambodian battalion of about 350 men out of action on Friday near Xa Mat in Tay Ninh, a border province. The agency claimed another Cambodian battalion was defeated July 1 in Chan Thanh district of the same province after it had crossed the border.

Late last month a clash in Long An province near Ho Chi Minh City put 250 Cambodians out of action, the agency said. The radios in Phnom Penh and Hanoi had indicated an increase in fighting along their borders, but observers doubt the accuracy and casualty figures of some of the reports.

### Rare French Law Banned

SAINT OMER, France, July 9 (Reuters) — Two men have been charged under a rarely used law against "hunting at night in a public building" after a pigeon-shooting expedition in a church, police said today. They were caught in Notre Dame Basilica with air rifles and a bag of 40 dead pigeons.

## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	25	77	clear	MADRID	22	90	clear
AMSTERDAM	15	59	cloudy	MIAMI	29	84	cloudy
ANKARA	25	76	clear	MILAN	22	72	cloudy
ATHENS	26	80	clear	MONTREAL	22	72	cloudy
BEIRUT	30	86	clear	MOSCOW	22	72	cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	22	73	cloudy	MUNICH	12	53	rain
BERLIN	16	61	rain	NEW YORK	24	75	rain
BRUSSELS	14	61	rain	NICE	22	72	clear
BUDAPEST	22	73	cloudy	OSLO	15	54	cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	70	overcast	PARIS	15	59	cloudy
COPENHAGEN	17	63	overcast	PRAGUE	22	73	clear
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	clear	ROME	22	73	clear
DUBLIN	17	63	rain	SOFIA	22	73	cloudy
EDINBURGH	19	66	clear	STOCKHOLM	14	57	rain
FLORENCE	24	75	cloudy	TEHRAN	34	93	clear
FRANKFURT	19	66	showers	TEL AVIV	28	82	clear
GENEVA	18	64	overcast	TOKYO	28	81	clear
HELSINKI	14	57	rain	TUNIS	27	81	clear
ISTANBUL	25	77	clear	VIENNA	16	61	overcast
LA PALMAS	27	81	cloudy	WARSAW	18	64	overcast
LISBON	20	68	clear	WASHINGTON	26	82	clear
LONDON	17	63	rain	ZURICH	15	55	rain
LOS ANGELES	16	61	cloudy				

Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 7 PM



Soviet dissident Anatoli Shcharansky, in a 1977 photo.

## Chamoun Vows to Resist Syrian Clout in Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 9 (AP) — Former President Camille Chamoun, the leader of Lebanon's rightist Christians, vowed today to resist Syrian dominance in Lebanon to the last man, if necessary.

As the cease-fire went into its fourth day, UPI reported that the Syrian truce force commander said that two Syrians were killed and three wounded in scattered sniping that continued during the day. The Syrians, reportedly under strict cease-fire orders, said they "did not answer the source of the sniping."

### Return of Power

Mr. Chamoun, 78, the head of the National Liberal Party, which fields an ultra-rightist militia, said that peace will depend on whether Syrian troops are withdrawn from east Beirut and their authority returned to President Elias Sarkis.

"If they do not, then they will have to live with the consequences," Mr. Chamoun said. "It is our duty to resist, and we are going to resist to the last man, if necessary." He did not repeat his earlier demand that Syrian forces leave immediately, a statement that is believed to have contributed to the breakdown of a cease-fire during last week's Syrian-Christian clashes.

The former president scoffed at a statement by a government spokesman in Damascus that Syria would crush the Lebanese rightists if they do not submit to the authority of President Sarkis.

"I think the man is out of his mind," Mr. Chamoun said.

### Warning to Israel

A Syrian official also had said yesterday that Syria would go to

war against Israel if it intervened on behalf of the Lebanese rightists, it was reported.

"I think a war between Syria and Israel is bound to start sooner or later but I don't believe it will be on this issue," Mr. Chamoun said. He said that he believed Mr. Sarkis would probably remain in office for the time being and that the rightist parties would support the president.

Mr. Sarkis, 53, a Christian, threatened to resign last week because he had lost control of the situation. Syria and the Western powers urged him to remain for the sake of stability.

### Declaration Asked

"I want President Sarkis to stay in office but he should declare publicly whether he is in command of the peacekeeping forces or not," said Mr. Chamoun, who is regarded as the most powerful politician in Lebanon.

President Sarkis is the nominal head of the Syrian-dominated Arab League truce force but he had no control over Syrian forces that shelled east Beirut last week, killing almost 200 Lebanese residents and wounding 600.

Most observers here believe Mr. Sarkis will not quit if he extracts concessions from the rightists and Syrians that will give him the power to maintain security. However, there is no sign that either side is willing to relinquish significant authority.

Mr. Chamoun, who as president in 1958 called in the U.S. Marines to extinguish civil war, urged the Western world to act with "courage and conviction" in support of the Lebanese Christian community.

## Israel Says Egyptian Plan Completely Unacceptable

(Continued from Page 1)

Vice President Mondale extracted a near-pledge from the Israelis to do so when he visited Israel a week ago.

The Sadat plan calls for Israel to turn over the occupied West Bank to Jordan and the Gaza Strip to Egypt for an interim five-year period during which the political status of their Palestinian populations would be decided.

Mr. Begin, rejecting the possibility of an independent Palestinian state, has proposed a continued Israeli military presence in the territories and limited self-rule for their inhabitants. Egypt has rejected this, and earlier talks broke down in January over the issues of Israeli withdrawal and Palestinian rights.

Official reaction here to the Egyptian plan has been negative. The Foreign Ministry saw it as extreme and offering little to Israel.

Cabinet secretary Arieh Naor, asked today whether Mr. Dayan would be carrying an altered Israeli peace plan to London, replied "No change in Israel's plan was decided upon."

### Nationalist Protest

As Mr. Begin left the Cabinet meeting, a few demonstrators from the ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim organization chanted slogans de-

manding that Israel stay in the West Bank and Gaza.

In Vienna, Mr. Peres said he was meeting with Mr. Sadat in his capacity as an Israeli party leader, not as a representative of his government. "I didn't come to negotiate," he said. "I am not authorized to do that. Government and opposition parties are a parliamentary arrangement but the nation is one."

Mr. Sadat said that he was counting on diplomatic help from the United States if the London meeting fails, "and I hope that it does not fail."

"I have asked President Carter and the Senate and the Congress to act as full partners so that whenever there are any impediments the United States can use its efforts to ease the situation and make it possible to jump over all those difficulties," he said.

The Israeli Cabinet also voiced its concern over the treason trial of Soviet Jewish dissident Anatoli Shcharansky and called on other nations to intervene on his behalf.

### Sadat Vow

CAIRO, July 9 (UPI) — President Sadat has vowed never to sit again with Mr. Begin because the Israeli leader's inflexible stand has escalated radical Arab opposition to the Egyptian peace initiative, an influential columnist said today.

Anis Mansour, editor of the weekly magazine October, said that Mr. Sadat had also refused to receive Mr. Dayan in Cairo, despite a plea by President Carter, and will never send an Egyptian official to Jerusalem again "whatever the reason." Mr. Mansour, who has close connections with Mr. Sadat, said the Egyptian leader agreed to send Mr. Kamel to London for peace talks with Mr. Dayan merely to show the world that Israel does not want peace.

### Juliana to Visit Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, July 9 (Reuters) — Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands are to begin a seven-day state visit to Tanzania tomorrow.

## Spirit Thrives Amid Poverty

## Yearning for Peace Fills Cairo's Teeming Streets

By William E. Farrell

CAIRO, July 9 (NYT) — The citizens of Cairo and Alexandria, like their counterparts in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, want the peace that seemed so promising in November — the peace that has eluded so many for so long.

A city like Cairo cannot fairly be compared with a city like Jerusalem except to say that both are old, both are revered, Jerusalem is a village of 360,000 persons whose population could be fitted into any neighborhood in Cairo, a capital bursting at midday with more than double the population of Israel, which is 3.5 million.

The streets of this city stun a newcomer already reeling from the fierce summer sun. They are hroken and seething with stalled cars. Men work in blinding heat in oversized potholes sutching together frayed wires or repairing pipes.

Everywhere repairs are being made. Everywhere there are people — some estimates say more than 9 million of them — picking their way over ruptured pavements, winding through seas of autos, careful not to trample on the laborers in the ditches.

### Gritty Patina

Humanity surges on the broad avenues made narrow by the mass of flesh and the plague of automobiles. Narrow alleys and dark arcades are filled with human sounds, car sounds, animal brawlings. In the late afternoon, the dust that blows in from the desert casts a patina over everything — buildings, people, vehicles — and creates a gauzy scrim through which the late sun glimmers.

The city is an overfurnished closet. It has a physical breakdown. There are four times as many people as the place can hold. It is like an old man made to run the four-minute mile — it cannot be done.

A physical breakdown but not a nervous breakdown. The thing that startles after the initial impact of the physical disarray is the good spirit of the Cairenes. For one takes away not rancor about the city's sorry state, with its phobias that are mere memories of communication and its persistent failures, but pleasant afterthoughts about the people's good-natured durability — the young couple eager enough that a visitor based in Israel have a good time to take him to an expensive seafood place along the languorous Nile that they can ill afford, or the student seeking similarities between the Egyptians and the Israelis who hursts out, "Well, salaam and shalom are close in sound."

### Harsh Humor

There is humor in Israel, of course, but it tends not to dwell on self-abnegation. It is heavier, sometimes even harsh, perhaps reflecting the hypertension that pervades that small country encircled by hostility and determined to prevail despite the awesome numerical imbalance between Arabs and Jews.

There is magnificence in Cairo's elegant minarets and beautiful mosques. There is something awesome in its devotion to Islam, particularly when a clamorous city street on noon at Friday subsides into a calm sea of prostrate men facing Mecca, shoeless, praying on little mats. Is the strength to endure so much poverty and hardship with such grace and humor to be found in that humble and dignified act?

At night, especially if a breeze brings balm, Cairo pulsates with moviegoers, coffee drinkers, couples strolling along the Nile in some of the patches of green parkland that have not been given over to the insatiable demand for housing. Long after Jerusalem is bedded down, Cairo hums. Amazingly for a place of such poverty, mugging is rare and murder rarer.

## Gunman in U.K. Wounds Former Premier of Iraq

LONDON, July 9 (UPI) — An Arab gunman seriously wounded former Iraqi Premier Abdel Rezzak el-Nayef today as he arrived by taxi at a hotel near Hyde Park, diplomatic sources said.

Scotland Yard and officials at Westminster Hospital said that they had not established conclusively the victim's identity. But dip-

While many of the poor bed down on sidewalks, some of the rich, who may live in high-rise, high-rise buildings, while away the late hours gambling. One old sheikh with the cadaverous stare of the hooked gambler never changed expression when he lost or won; it was hard to tell which he was doing at a given moment. A Saudi in Cairo for a respite from the land that made him rich but where nothing more libidinal than fruit juice is allowed was swallowing the best Scotch. "They have all the money, we have all the people," an Egyptian companion said bitterly. Then he laughed.

### High Visibility

There are many poor in Israel, but they are not as visible and not as poor. The rich in Israel are not as ostentatiously visible as they are in Egypt — although they may seem so merely because of the high visibility of the many impoverished Egyptians.

Here there used to live many Jews, the Egyptian said, pointing to a row of houses on Zamalek Island. "They were nice. I remember — most of them."

There are few left, most having fled around 1956. Many settled in Israel.

In Alexandria, on a beach called Miami and with few cognizant of that irony, thousands of vacationers are wedged together on the sand and poking through stuffed picnic hampers. It looks like the heaves of Tel Aviv. Even the noise level of speech is familiar.

The countryside is different. In Israel, the rural vistas are filled with tractors and hothouses and elaborate sprinklers whirling away in automated isolation. In the Nile Delta, rich and verdant, the vistas are filled with laborers in the fields — many of them mere babies — and cows and water buffalo turning water wheels.

### Quiet Criticism

At night, in dark bars over icy domestic beer, the educated Egyptians like to talk politics. While Mr. Sadat rules unilaterally, even some critics pay him his due. He can and is taken to task for his egotism, his many well-furnished retreats, his long, long speeches. While the Egyptian experiment in democracy does not extend these days to airing such mildly heretical views in a public way, say in the press, if accompanied by a promise of anonymity they can be savored over a beer along with talk of corruption and bureaucratic idiocy.

In Israel one sees slogans on walls and critical posters put up by one political faction or another. Political criticism is a leitmotif of daily life. Prime Minister Menachem Begin is not above being heckled and jeered and interrupted in oratorical flight by a member of the parliamentary opposition. Politics in Israel is a messier and rowdier affair than in Egypt — and more open. Similarly, the Israeli press is more rounded and contentious than that in Egypt.

Few are privy to Mr. Sadat's moves and thoughts until he unleashes them on his 40 million fellow citizens. He keeps them guessing and likes to surprise them, and sometimes the rest of the world as well. Most of his constituents are poor and hard-working, and what he says goes down well. He said he could make peace with Israel, so Egyptians ask why the Israelis have not responded with a grand gesture, too.

The question is the same in both places: Will there be peace? The yearning is there in both. Can it be nurtured through and past the tortuous realities of diplomacy, politics, negotiations, international intrigues and the walls of enmity erected over three decades? Shalom — salaam.

## Chinese Experts Begin Return From Vietnam

TOKYO, July 9 (AP) — The first group of Chinese technicians to leave Vietnam under China's decision to end aid to its Communist neighbor left Hanoi by train today, Japan's Kyodo news service reported.

Seventy-seven technicians who had been helping build a bridge near Hanoi and 30 who had been working on other projects left with 67 ethnic Chinese residents of Vietnam, the agency said.

Chinese sources in Hanoi, the agency said, reported that the remaining Chinese experts would return soon, but declined to say how many remained.

On Monday, China said that it was ending its aid to Vietnam and withdrawing its experts. It said that Vietnam's "anti-Chinese activities" and "persecution" of Chinese residents of Vietnam created a "foul atmosphere" in which it could not continue aid programs.

## Carter Photo in Ad Upsets White House

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP) — The White House is not smiling about President Carter's smiling face gracing a magazine advertisement for an air freight company. Emery Air Freight used Mr. Carter's picture in ads in three magazines, imppied by a headline and text publicizing the White House's use of the Wilton, Conn.-firm to ship packages. A White House spokesman said that Emery's advertising agency had asked permission to use the picture and the request was turned down.

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<b>LONDON</b>	734 7292
<b>MADRID</b>	241 42 00
<b>MUNICH</b>	55 81 71
<b>PARIS</b>	266 4545
<b>ROME</b>	47 73
<b>VIENNA</b>	52 66 46
<b>WARSAW</b>	26 0257



## After Initial Approval

# Bakke Decision Spreads Division and Confusion

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, July 9 (NYT) — The Supreme Court decision in the Allan Bakke case has resulted in more division and confusion than the first wave of reaction indicated, according to interviews conducted by The New York Times with scores of community, state and national leaders across the nation.

When the decision was announced on June 28, many people opposed to quotas were pleased that Mr. Bakke had been admitted to the University of California Medical School at Davis and that the school's policy of holding a particular number of openings for minorities declared invalid. At the same time, many civil-rights leaders expressed relief that affirmative action, with race as one of the factors, had been upheld.

The new interviews, conducted after there was time to study the complex decision, indicated, however, that with some exceptions minority leaders viewed the decision as a serious setback in their drive for educational and economic equity.

Mr. Bakke had sued the university after being denied admission in 1973, claiming that his rejection was the result of illegal discrimination, because his test scores were higher than those of most of the applicants admitted under the minority quota program.

### White Approval

White leaders, including traditional liberals, generally approved the decision as one that would permit affirmative action to continue at an effective level while outlawing the quota system.

In the middle, a broad range of leaders said they found the decision to be confusing, and they predicted a rash of new lawsuits and much litigation before its meaning would be clear.

"I think it will be many years and a lot of litigation before we find out exactly what Bakke says," said William Johnson, chairman of the board of governors for the University of North Carolina, which recently reached a negotiated settlement with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for increasing minority enrollments at its predominantly white campuses.

Although the Bakke decision has no effect on that settlement, he said, disgruntled white applicants turned away in future years might well use it as a basis for suing the university.

### Confusion Feared

William Holloway, vice-provost for minority affairs in Ohio State University, said he feared that affirmative-action programs would be thrown into confusion. He pointed out that in 1954 the Court unanimously ruled in an 11-page decision that school segregation was unconstitutional, and that the Bakke decision was split 5 to 4 in six different opinions totaling 154 pages.

"Who is going to read through that confusion?" he asked.

In some states, the decision has already begun to have an impact: In Ohio, the state chapter of Associated General Contractors, Inc., obtained a preliminary injunction, preventing the state from setting aside some construction projects for minority contractors, arguing that the decision was unconstitutional.

The NAACP will hold a special conference in Detroit on July 22 and 23 to examine the meaning of the Bakke decision.

Los Angeles Times

## Ford Backs Voter Drives To Cut Taxes, Spending

DENVER, July 9 — Former President Gerald Ford, saying that he would have voted for Proposition 13 had he been a California voter, yesterday endorsed tax-cutting and spending limitation proposals in other states as a way for U.S. citizens to tell government to "get off their backs."

Addressing 2,000 delegates to the National Conference of State Legislatures, Mr. Ford said that the message of the overwhelming approval of the Jarvis-Gann amendment on June 6 was clear: "The public... has had enough."

"A nationwide ground swell is in the making," Mr. Ford said, referring to the movement in other states to drastically reduce property taxes, as the California measure did, or to limit state and local taxes and spending.

Mr. Ford said later that he was considering seeking the presidency in 1980, and his endorsement of the anti-tax movement was seen as an effort to point up his differences with President Carter. Mr. Carter has said that he does not have any criticism of Proposition 13, but has not endorsed similar proposals in other states and generally has avoided comment on the issue.

Los Angeles Times

## U.K. Opposition Hits Rhodesia's Settlement Pace

LONDON, July 9 (AP) — Some members of the transitional administration to Rhodesia are wasting time despite the pressures of the guerrilla war, a top British Conservative politician said today.

John Davies, opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, said that the internal settlement might be possible if the administration gets on with its job and stops "dilly-dallying." He returned today from seven days in southern Africa.

He said that Ian Smith, the white minority leader, "realizes that the guerrilla war can only be halted by the rapid completion of the internal settlement. He is genuinely anxious to hand over power to an elected government."

Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor government has not endorsed the internal settlement, and Foreign Secretary David Owen advocates getting the transitional government to confer with black nationalist guerrilla leaders.

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FAIR SHARE OF ABUSE — Now it is the upperclassmen's turn to heap unkind words on plebes on their first day at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. And one of them — a woman — lets two plebes have it. Just part of the routine of haircuts and picking up gear.

## A Judge in Massachusetts Censured for Misconduct

BOSTON, July 9 (AP) — Chief Justice Robert Bonin of Massachusetts Superior Court, embroiled in a controversy intensified by his attendance at a fund-raising event for defendants in sex-crime cases, was censured yesterday by the state Supreme Court.

Gov. Michael Dukakis called for Judge Bonin's resignation or removal from the bench, saying the jurist "can no longer effectively lead our Superior Court." The governor appointed Judge Bonin to the bench 14 years ago.

The Committee on Judicial Responsibility, which monitors the conduct of judges, had claimed that Judge Bonin lied when he said he did not know that a lecture he attended was organized to raise money for 24 men awaiting trial in his court on various sex-related charges. The men were among those indicted last fall on charges of having sex with boys.

Charge Unproved

The majority of the five-member court said that it was not proved that Judge Bonin lied when he said that he did not know the lecture's purpose. The majority also said that there was no proof that he had asked an aide to make a false statement to protect him.

The court said, however, that Judge Bonin "should have known" about the character of the lecture by author Gore Vidal because of the comments that had been made to him.

The court said that Judge Bonin gave the appearance of impropriety by allowing a \$2,000 dinner and reception to be held in his behalf by the Conboy Insurance Co. The court also cited Judge Bonin's acceptance of a car leased by Conboy for \$205 a month.

Cleared of 2 Charges

The Supreme Court cleared Judge Bonin of the two most serious charges against him, that he lied under oath and that he asked an aide to cover up for him. But the court found him guilty of seven other charges, most stemming from his relationship with an insurance company.

Judge Bonin was suspended in April when he refused to step aside during an investigation into his conduct. The court's action amounts to an official reprimand.

The power to remove judges in Massachusetts rests with the Legislature, the governor and the governor's council.

## U.S. Crops Threatened By Grasshopper Plague

By Gaylord Shaw

DENVER, July 9 — Billions of grasshoppers have infested fields and pastures in the high plains, prompting emergency measures to cope with what officials called the worst plague of insects in decades.

The problem is fast multiplying, Colorado Gov. Dick Lamm said, as he called his state's legislature into special session beginning tomorrow to vote a multimillion-dollar program to spray rangeland and crops in eastern Colorado. Some fields there reportedly harbor up to 55 grasshoppers per square yard.

The grasshoppers pose a threat to pastures and tender, succulent crops such as irrigated corn, alfalfa, sugar beets and soy beans, entomologists said, but not to the tougher wheat crop, much of which has already been harvested.

Gov. Lamm said that it was impossible to estimate damage thus far, but added: "We know it will be vast."

Officials in neighboring states also are concerned about what some saw as a recurrence of a 20-year cycle of grasshopper infestation.

Kansas Gov. Robert Bennett on Friday toured the western section of his state, where officials said rangeland contains five to eight grasshoppers per square yard, the number considered to be the danger level.

In Nebraska, Gov. James Exon has released emergency funds for counties and has ordered state agencies to spray highway rights-of-way in an effort to kill the insects before they swarm into adjoining fields, an assistant said.

In Wyoming, Agriculture Commissioner Larry Bourree said that insecticides already have been

sprayed on 150,000 acres of rangeland under state contracts, and another 50,000 acres will be sprayed soon. "A lot of people are starting to get excited about the grasshoppers," he said.

The vast floods of eastern Colorado appear to be the hardest hit. When Gov. Lamm toured the region last week, a county extension agent in Cheyenne Wells reported that grasshoppers had eaten pointed off buildings, had destroyed vegetable gardens and were munching their way into irrigated cornfields.

In calling the special legislative session, Gov. Lamm said that 1.3 million acres of Colorado crops and 1.5 million acres of rangeland already had been infested, and that the problem could worsen because the insects are reaching maturity and soon will start laying eggs.

Los Angeles Times

## 6 in U.S. Team Reach Summit In Himalayas

NEW DELHI, July 9 (AP) — Six members of a U.S. mountaineering expedition to Nanda Devi in the Indian Himalayas reached the top of the 25,645-foot peak, members of the team reported yesterday in their first contact with the outside world since early May.

"Six of us made it to the summit on June 21 and we stayed there for over three hours," said David Hamblly, 36, an aeronautical engineer from Seattle and deputy leader of the expedition.

The head of the 10-man team, Michael Clarke, also of Seattle, and five others were remaining near the mountain for a government inquiry into the death of their Indian liaison officer in a fall.

Describing the expedition as "long, tiring, successful and fun," Mr. Hamblly said it had nothing to do with the search for a nuclear device lost on the same mountain 13 years ago.

The atomic device was lost by a joint U.S.-Indian expedition that went to Nanda Devi to plant a monitor on missile development across the nearby Chinese border. The 1965 episode, disclosed in April by a U.S. magazine, was confirmed by Prime Minister Morarji Desai in a report to parliament.

## Role as Agent-Provocateur in Alabama Bombing Alleged

# An FBI Informant Suspected in Civil Rights Killings

By Howell Raines

ATLANTA, July 9 (NYT) — A renewed investigation by Alabama authorities into murders during the 1960s civil rights movement has indicated that the FBI's chief paid informant in the Ku Klux Klan might have been an agent-provocateur who participated in and helped plan the incidents that the FBI hired him to monitor.

The informant, Gary Rowe Jr., has failed two polygraph tests in which he denied involvement in the 1963 bombing that killed four black children at the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, according to records compiled by the Alabama attorney general's staff and Birmingham police.

Because of his answers on the polygraph tests, Mr. Rowe is suspected of having been in the group of Klansmen who planted dynamite at the church before dawn on Sept. 15, 1963.

### Deception Alleged

The reports of the polygraph examiners also indicated that Mr. Rowe was "attempting deception" in denying involvement in the fire-bombing of the home of A.C. Gaston, a black millionaire in Birmingham, and in setting off shrapnel bombs that investigators said were intended to maim passersby in a black neighborhood.

Mr. Rowe also is quoted in investigative files as having made incriminating statements in the presence of two Birmingham policemen about his role in the killing of Viola Liuzzo, a civil rights demonstrator who was shot to death near Selma in 1965.

A spokesman for the FBI said yesterday that the agency had "no comment" about allegations that Mr. Rowe had provoked violence while employed by the bureau. Mr. Rowe's attorney could not be reached for comment.

The Liuzzo case brought Mr. Rowe, a former nightclub bouncer, national attention in 1965 when his testimony, under FBI protection and a grant of immunity from state and federal prosecutors, sent three Birmingham Klansmen to prison.

### New Identity

In 1975, wearing a hood to protect the new identity he assumed with the help of the FBI, Mr. Rowe told the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Operations that the bureau had encouraged him to participate in acts of violence as part of his undercover work within the Klan. Shortly thereafter, Alabama authorities contacted him in the hope that he might become a prosecution witness in their renewed investigation of the 1963 church bombing.

But after two polygraph tests and six hours of interrogation, state investigators and Birmingham detectives now contend that Mr. Rowe may have been with Robert Chambliss in the car that delivered the bomb to the 16th Street Baptist Church. At the least, the investigators believe, Mr. Rowe probably had prior knowledge that the bomb had been planted and failed to report it in time to save the four young girls who died when it went off during Sunday services.

### Official Theory

Chambliss, 74, was convicted of first-degree murder and sentenced to life in prison last November for the bombing.

State investigators have suggested a different theory to explain the "deception" indicated by the poly-

graph tests and the "vital information" Mr. Rowe is suspected of withholding. Mr. Rowe, it is said, may have thought the bomb was supposed to go off around 4 a.m., before anyone came to the church for services.

The FBI files, in fact, record a call from Mr. Rowe to an agent in Birmingham that Sunday morning in which Mr. Rowe asked if anyone had heard a bomb go off about daylight. Not long after Rowe hung up, the bomb at the 16th Street Church exploded. Mr. Rowe now denies having made the call.

"My best estimate was that he knew in advance it was happening," said one investigator. "He thought it was going off at 4 a.m., but it went off and killed those kids, and then he can't come forward. How's he going to admit that he knew they were going to put a bomb out and then didn't tell? If he didn't help — if he just had prior knowledge — he's still got a problem. I don't believe the FBI would have given him immunity."

In any event, state investigators have not ruled out the possibility that Mr. Rowe may have been with Chambliss at the church.

### Provocation for Money

Ironically, the picture of Mr. Rowe being developed by the investigators seems to support the contentions of Klan leaders that Mr. Rowe purposely led Klansmen into violence so that he would have information to sell the FBI.

There have been news reports that Mr. Rowe — who testified that almost one-third of his 1964 income of \$5,600 came from the FBI — was employed under a federal informant program in which participants were paid according to the volume and quality of information they supplied. For five years, he received monthly payments of \$20 to \$300 from the FBI.

Investigative reports on a "double bombing involving shrapnel" that took place 10 days after the 16th Baptist Street Church bombing have caused investigators to place some value on charges that Mr. Rowe may have helped stage the incident that he reported for pay.

The Birmingham police spotted Mr. Rowe only four blocks from the scene of the two explosions. FBI records state that he telephoned in his report in the few minutes between the first and second explosions, and a polygraph examiner concluded that there was deception in Mr. Rowe's denial that he was directly involved.

Mr. Rowe's testimony in the Liuzzo case has also raised ques-

## U.S. Asks Recall Of Radial Tires

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP) — The Transportation Department said yesterday that Firestone 500 Steel Belted Radial tires "have failed in significant numbers" and recommended that the firm issue a recall immediately.

However, the department's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration did not order a recall for the 13 to 15 million tires estimated to be on the road. A final determination will be made after a hearing Aug. 7.

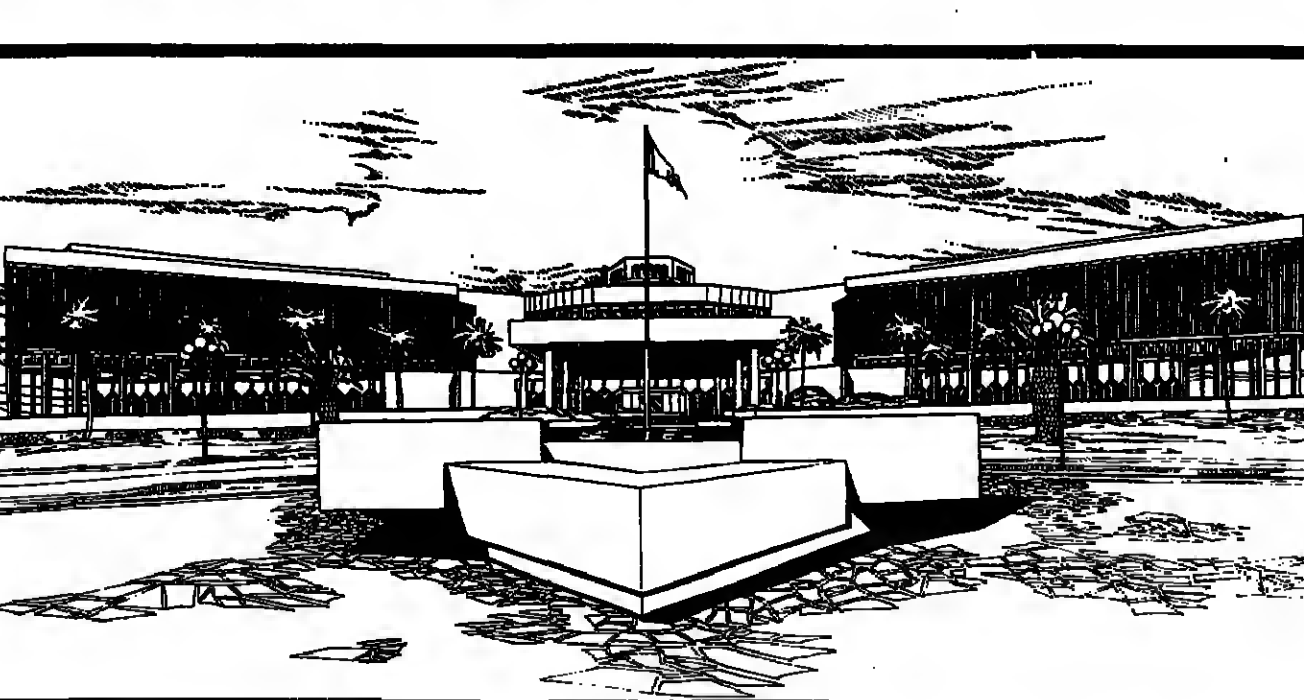
Firestone said that it does not believe a recall is justified. The firm quit making its top-of-the-line 500 early last year, replacing it with a tire called the 721.

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## Ideological Enemies Need Each Other

## Mozambique, S. Africa Bonds Endure

By David Lamb

RESSANO GARCIA, Mozambique — Every evening at 5:20, a South African Railways passenger train pulls out of Maputo, the Mozambique capital, bound for Johannesburg 376 miles to the west. It is a trip between two universes — between enemies who need each other.

All seven cars are marked "nonwhites," as are the toilets inside. The train is usually packed. For three hours it pokes through the little towns between Maputo and the border here at Ressano Garcia, its whistle clearing cows and errant children from the tracks. When it stopped here routinely on a recent trip, an amiable, sandal-clad Mozambican with a rifle checked everyone's ticket. Then the 600 Mozambicans and one white American on board piled into a dingy terminal where an immigration official, working by flashlight, examined and stamped passports. A few miles down the track, at the brightly lit South African border town of Komati Poort, the train stopped again. There, except for the porters, a white crew took over. Two cars designated "white only"

were added to the train. The black passengers stood rigidly in front of an African immigration officer to get entry clearances.

The two border points present a striking contrast that underscores an intimate relationship between Mozambique, a revolutionary Marxist state dedicated to the downfall of southern Africa's white governments, and South Africa, committed to the preservation of separation of the races.

No two countries in Africa are at such ideological and political extremes and yet so dependent on each other. It is a matter of pragmatism before politics.

President Samora Machel, who publicly attacks South Africa with as much vigor as any leader in Africa, commented on the relationship this way last year: "Mozambique became a political entity upon independence in June, 1975, but we are still not an economic entity. South Africa needs us as much as we need it. I do not spend sleepless nights over our relationship."

Links are rooted in the colonial era when Mozambique, a Portuguese colony, was developed in large part as a service sector for the South African economy. About all that has changed since independence is that South African tourists no longer flock to Mozambique's beaches and hotels, which were once among their favorite playgrounds.

Mozambique gets 15 percent of its imports from South Africa. Mozambique cashews, seafood and sugar are readily available in South Africa. Six jet flights a week connect Johannesburg and Maputo, one of only five capitals in black Africa where South African Airways is allowed to land.

South African technical experts oversee operation of Mozambique's railroads and ports, both of which are among the most efficient in Africa. After a slump at the time of independence, the quantity of South African goods passing through Maputo appears to be climbing back toward its pre-1975 level of 4.4 million tons a year.

To ease congestion in its own ports, South Africa encourages its shippers to use Mozambican ports. "If you've been using Maputo and

you want to switch to South Africa, you have to come up with a darn good reason to get government approval," a Johannesburg exporter said.

While much of Mozambique's critically needed foreign exchange comes from South African transit fees and duties, South Africa in turn receives electricity for the Transvaal from the Cabora Bassa dam in Mozambique.

## Biggest Dam in Africa

Power from the generators at the dam, the largest in Africa, started flowing over the 1,000-mile transmission lines to South Africa last year. The \$1-billion project was built by a French-Italian and West German consortium.

Originally it was opposed by Frelimo guerrillas fighting for Mozambique's independence, but South Africa pays Mozambique \$25 million a year for the electricity. Still, it will be a long time before Mozambique sees any profit. The earnings now go to the banks and companies that financed the project.

Economic interdependence is also apparent in a state-owned building on Maputo's Julius Nyerere Street that houses a South African agency called Wemela, which recruits miners. More than 30,000 Mozambicans work in the South African mines. Every Tuesday a special train from Maputo carries recruits to South Africa.

## Shipments to Double

This gold subsidy netted Mozambique up to \$100 million a year and was its largest source of foreign exchange. In April, South Africa began remitting the gold at the prevailing market prices. To soften the blow, some reports in Maputo suggest, South Africa has agreed to double its rail and port shipments during the next seven years.

Mozambique said nothing publicly about the loss of its gold windfall. On the surface, neither country appears willing to do anything that will jeopardize its relations with the other. Both have agreed privately to pull off their day of ideological reckoning.

Mozambique closed its border with Rhodesia in March, 1976, in an attempt to generate economic pressures that would help end minority rule there. The Machel government considers Rhodesia an illegal colony.

South Africa is different. At a convention in Lusaka, Zambia, nine years ago, African leaders accepted the fact that the 4.3 million South African whites — whose ancestors arrived in Cape Town as early as 1652 — were not colonialists and had a right to share the land and the future of the country.

© Los Angeles Times

## Cancer Tracked By Firm in U.S.

ST. LOUIS, July 9 (AP) — The Monsanto Co. says about 500 past and present employees are being monitored for bladder cancer more than two decades after the firm stopped production of a chemical that led to the deaths of 14 employees.

Barney Wander, a Monsanto spokesman, said Friday that 14 people have died and 100 have developed bladder tumors as a result of their employment 25 years ago by Monsanto in the manufacture of a chemical found to be carcinogenic.

## Videla Names Successor To Head Argentina Army

BUENOS AIRES, July 9 (AP) — President Jorge Videla, head of Argentina's military junta, has named moderate Gen. Roberto Viola to replace him as army commander.

Gen. Videla is to retire from military service on Aug. 1 to devote his time to the job of a civilian. Gen. Viola will succeed him as army commander and a member of the three-man junta that includes the navy and air force chiefs.

Political and diplomatic observers said that Gen. Viola's presence on the junta would assure continuity for President Videla's plans to restore democratic rule gradually in consultation with civilian politicians.

Gen. Videla led the military coup in March, 1976, that ousted the elected government of President Isabel Peron. Mrs. Peron remains in custody, accused of misusing public funds.

Gen. Videla's plans for reducing military control are opposed by hard-line army generals. Army sources said that three members of the army's nine-man command had objected to the selection of Gen. Viola, the chief of staff.

Gen. Videla, 52, and Gen. Viola,

53, met as junior infantry officers. They are considered by diplomats to be more sensitive than some generals to domestic and international opinion on such issues and human rights and political liberties.

## Designation of Gen. Viola

Under a plan approved by the junta on Thursday, Gen. Videla, as civilian president, will retain the power to name cabinet ministers but must obtain the junta's approval of ambassadors and provincial governors. The junta will have the power to name his successor in 1981 unless elections are held earlier.

Since the coup, the military government has virtually eliminated leftist guerrilla bands and reduced the annual inflation rate from 566 percent to 192. But human-rights groups claim the military suppressed opposition by arresting thousands of political dissidents and holding them without trial.



TRIPLING THE ODDS — Three sets of triplets born at the same hospital in 10 weeks sent a statistics professor running for his calculator. Three in a million odds, calculated Gideon Weiss of the University of California. Put another way, the probability of the next such occurrence will not be for 60,000 years. All were born at Merritt Hospital, Oakland, Calif.

## Chile Exodus Goes On Despite Amnesty

By Shirley Christian

SANTIAGO, (AP) — Tears began when the tickets were handed out. Grandmothers, aunts and cousins scooped tiny travelers into their arms and clung to the adults, including Rigoberto Villarroel, 30. He had been out of prison for a month, after serving four years for leftist activities.

"We've always been on the margin, so we decided to go," Mr. Villarroel explained, before he picked up a carton of Chilean wine and led his wife and three children to a waiting KLM plane.

The scene has been common in the nearly five years since the Chilean military overthrew the late Salvador Allende. Today, five former political prisoners were leaving with dependents on a 10,000-mile flight to Norway.

Among them was Raul Ismael Garrido, who had Mr. Allende's extremist nephew, Andres Pascal Allende, on his farm. Mr. Garrido was accompanied by his 86-year-old mother. Norwegian Ambassador Frode Nilsen was there to see them off.

"I make one last warning that they won't like it," Mr. Nilsen

joked in an interview, saying that the temperature is 25° F or less for three months of the year, and that the Chileans could "hardly get a glass of wine in a bar because it costs so much."

## Good Feeling

"I'm usually crying too," he added. "When you work with someone three or four years and finally get him out, it is a good feeling."

Mr. Nilsen has sent almost 500 Chileans to Oslo, Norway, as part of a program that has resettled about 18,000 Chileans in 38 countries under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, formed after World War II to help displaced Europeans. It has looked after political prisoners, former prisoners and

persons sentenced directly to exile.

There have been about 2,000 cases since the committee signed its first agreement with the Chilean government in December, 1974. Relatives bring the total to about 18,000. The European committee has spent \$10 million.

About a million Chileans, or 10 percent of the population, are said to be outside the country. Most went on their own, for political or economic reasons, not only under the current government of Gen. Augusto Pinochet but also during Mr. Allende's rule.

## General Amnesty

With Chile's jails now cleared of all but a handful of political prisoners, the committee's resettlement program is ending, according to Roberto Kozak, its director in Santiago. Those still going are primarily persons who have bad visas for months but have delayed their departure.

About one-fourth of the 155 persons freed from prison under a general amnesty in April are also leaving, although the amnesty allows them to stay in Chile. They say that they would be unable to find jobs because of the burden of being leftists and former political prisoners in a land with an unemployment rate officially reported at 12 to 13 percent.

The job situation also discourages a large-scale return home by those now abroad, even though the amnesty pardons them.

The government says that about 300 Chileans have applied to come home under the amnesty, and it has approved about half. Socialists, Communists and extreme leftists are being refused.

## Mubarak to Visit France

CAIRO, July 9 (Reuters) — Vice President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt will visit France next week for talks with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on the Middle East and developments in the African continent, a presidential spokesman said.

## Guzman Certified Victor In Dominican Election

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, July 9 (AP) — The Central Election Board, in an official declaration yesterday, proclaimed Antonio Guzman Fernandez winner of the May 16 presidential election.

Mr. Guzman, candidate of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, defeated the conservative incumbent, President Joaquin Balaguer of the Reformist Party who was seeking a fourth four-year term.

Although the election board did not certify a final national count in the presidential contest, the last unofficial results gave Mr. Guzman 832,319 votes to Mr. Balaguer's 669,112.

The board also awarded four disputed Senate seats to the Reformists, meaning that party will continue to control the Senate with a 16-11 majority.

## Ruling Criticized

A spokesman for the Revolutionary Party attacked the ruling on the Senate elections, saying that it could bring serious consequences to the nation.

Unofficial results had given the Revolutionary Party majorities of 15-12 in the Senate and 51-40 in the

Chamber of Deputies. The election board's ruling yesterday did not involve contested results for the Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Guzman is scheduled to be installed as president on Aug. 16. Mr. Guzman, 67, a wealthy landowner, is considered to be a political moderate. The armed forces backed Mr. Balaguer, 70, who was first elected to the presidency in 1966.

The country and its 5 million residents approached a political crisis the day after the polls closed when military chiefs stopped the count when Mr. Guzman took a substantial lead. Mr. Balaguer ordered the count resumed amid widespread protests.

## Premier Killed In Accident in Guinea-Bissau

MAPUTO, Mozambique, July 9 (AP) — Francisco Mendes, premier of Guinea-Bissau, was killed in an auto accident. It was announced here.

President Luis Cabral of Guinea-Bissau cut short a planned six-day visit to Mozambique and left for Bissau after being informed of Mr. Mendes' death. Mr. Cabral arrived in Maputo Wednesday for talks with President Samora Machel, and Mr. Mendes was acting head of state during his absence.

Mr. Mendes, 39, was reported killed Friday in a car crash near Bafata, 95 miles northeast of Bissau.

He was a top aide to Mr. Cabral and a founding member of the Marxist African Party that gained control after Guinea-Bissau became independent in 1974, ending five centuries of colonial rule by Portugal. Mr. Mendes had been premier since independence.

Mozambique's Council of Ministers declared yesterday a day of national mourning in Mozambique in a tribute to Mr. Mendes as "a heroic freedom fighter and outstanding leader."

## Girl Fights Off Rhodesia Rebels

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 9 (AP) — A 12-year-old girl grabbed her wounded mother's pistol and helped fight off nationalist guerrillas who ambushed the family's two cars in eastern Rhodesia. It was reported yesterday.

The girl's 10-year-old brother also was wounded in the attack. He and his mother were in satisfactory condition in a Salisbury hospital, the South African Press Association reported.

The news agency said that the girl and her mother were traveling in one car and the father and son in a second when guerrillas attacked near Cushe, 40 miles south of Umtali on the Mozambique border. The girl used her mother's 38-caliber pistol to return the fire while her father fired a rifle, the agency said.

## Charges Being Prepared

## Gandhi-Rule Prosecution 'Very Likely,' Desai Says

NEW DELHI, July 9 (AP) — Prime Minister Morarji Desai said yesterday that "it is very likely" that Indira Gandhi will be prosecuted on charges arising out of her emergency rule from 1975 to last year.

Documents listing charges against his predecessor are in preparation, Mr. Desai said at Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir.

Although he did not say definitely that Mrs. Gandhi would be tried, his statement appeared to signal an end to government indecision that precipitated a rift in his ruling Janata Party. The dispute led to the ouster last month of Charan Singh, the home minister, Raj Narain, the health and family welfare minister, who had demanded faster action against the former prime minister.

Mr. Singh had said that Mrs. Gandhi should be jailed and her freedom indicated that the Desai government was impotent. Both ministers vowed to take their argument to the people and accused the government of betraying the popular movement that voted Mrs. Gandhi and her Congress Party from office in March last year.

## Speeds Probe

Mr. Desai earlier had promised a decision by August on whether Mrs. Gandhi would be charged. Mr. Desai, 82, took over the Home Affairs Ministry and reportedly is speeding up examination of potential charges.

An official commission of inquiry reported in May that as prime minister Mrs. Gandhi had "misused her position . . . and subverted lawful processes." It said she proclaimed emergency rule in 1975 without justification, as a means of staying in power, after a court convicted her of election malpractices.

Mr. Singh called for a special tribunal to try Mrs. Gandhi, 60, for

violating the constitution. He said that a trial in India's ordinary courts could drag for a decade.

Mr. Desai, however, has said that any prosecution must strictly adhere to the law — trial in the ordinary courts but with the possibility of an accelerated calendar.

## Revived Charge

Reports circulated recently that the government will revive action in a case accusing Mrs. Gandhi of abusing her position to procure illegally 80 jeeps worth \$500,000 for her campaign. Those were among charges brought when she was arrested last October. She was released the following day for lack of evidence.

The October episode created new public sympathy for Mrs. Gandhi, embarrassed Mr. Singh's Home Ministry and prompted Mr. Desai to order extreme caution before further legal action against her.

The dispute in the Janata Party showed signs yesterday of being mended on Desai's terms. Mr. Singh announced that "as a gesture of good will" he was canceling a mass meeting of his rural supporters called to protest his ouster from the Cabinet.

## Chrysler Passes Tests For Omni, Horizon

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP) — The Transportation Department has cleared Chrysler's Dodge Omni and Plymouth Horizon cars of charges that they have unsafe safety and handling features.

The tests were conducted after Consumer's Union, a nonprofit testing organization, said in its Consumer Reports magazine that it found the Omni and Horizon "unacceptable" because of alleged stability and handling problems.

## India Christians Angered By Ban on Conversions

NEW DELHI (AP) — Controversial legislation banning religious conversion in Arunachal Pradesh has drawn a battle line between Christians and non-Christians in India's sensitive northeast border region.

The state legislature of Arunachal Pradesh in May enacted a law that bans conversion of any kind and makes the act punishable by two years imprisonment and a fine of \$1,250.

Another part of the act seeks to punish conversion from one indigenous faith to another by force, inducement or fraudulent means. Force is defined as a show of force or a threat of injury, including threat of divine displeasure or social excommunication.

Those participating in conversion — the converter and the converted — are bound by law to inform government officials on a prescribed form and within a stipulated period. Failure to comply would mean a year's imprisonment and a fine.

## Freedom of Conscience

The Indian Constitution guarantees all persons freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practice and propagate religion.

This constitutional provision has led Mrs. Rano Shaiza, a member of Parliament from the neighboring tribal state of Nagaland, to call the Arunachal legislation unconstitutional and anti-Christian. Mrs. Shaiza said that it is aimed at legalizing the persecution of Christians. Like many Nagas, she is a Baptist.

Mrs. Shaiza said that she appealed to Prime Minister Morarji Desai. She said she had listened patiently but said that he had not read the bill. "This cannot be," she quoted him as saying. She said she promised to look into the matter.

Mrs. Shaiza was sharply criticized by two Arunachal legislators after her attack on the legislation. They said that her references to Christianity proved that the aim of Christianity is to invade the beliefs of weaker sections for whom protection has been provided in the bill.

In 1971 the census reported 82 tribes forming 79 percent of the

population in Arunachal Pradesh. The area has a population of more than 460,000 of whom a majority are nature worshippers. There are more than 100,000 Hindus and 60,000 Buddhists. There is a 3,000-member Christian community. The tribesmen speak more than 50 languages.

India has always been sensitive about its northeast region because of its proximity to China and the "Chinese-aided guerrilla war" which raged for a long time in the jungles of Nagaland and Mizoram.

Foreigners are usually refused permission to visit these areas and even Indians require special permits to enter the prohibited inner-line area.

Arunachal chief minister P.K. Thungon, a Buddhist, said that the new law is not directed against any religion. "We are mainly worshippers of the sun and moon," he told a visiting Indian journalist, Mr. Thungon said some of the strong and well-organized outside religions and cultures try to convert his people and added, "by the time our people come to know, the mischief is done."

## Aimed at Missionaries

The journalist, Sivadas Banerjee, reported in the Times of India that the legislation is aimed at banning the activities of Christian missionaries.

He said that the government has been extremely touchy, if not suspicious, about Christian missionaries, and in particular has not allowed them to extend their activities to the inner line. But rows of new churches demonstrate that they have reached very near this line, he reported.

Since the turn of the century, missionaries from around the world have flocked to India's northeast, where they converted tribe members and set up schools and colleges.

However, since India became independent in 1947, the government has discouraged conversion and made missionary activity difficult, especially in the northeast. As a result, most foreign missionaries have returned home and only a handful remain.

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RESTAURANT-CASINO  
EN VOUEMENT CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES  
2 GRANDS ORCHESTRES  
50 ARTISTES de MUSIQUE  
ORCHESTRE BOSSA NOVA  
BOSSA NOVA 20 H 00 - 01 H 00  
Tous les soirs de 24 h à l'heure

**La Truite**  
30 Fig. St-Henri (Cité du Refuge)  
Jacques DORIN offers Normandy  
dinner on the "Faubourg"  
**TROUT**  
with almonds  
Clos. Sundays. Reserv.: 265-12-84.

**FETE ALCAZAR**  
REVUE  
ENTRÉE  
BOULEVARD  
62 RUE MAZARINE 20 H 00 - 01 H 00  
designed by Dick PRICE

July 10, 1978



# Experts Suspect a 10th Planet Beyond Pluto

NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT) — The discovery of a moon in orbit around Pluto, the outermost known planet in the solar system, has increased the suspicion that one or more huge objects, perhaps even a planet, may remain to be discovered beyond Pluto's orbit. The discovery was made after close scrutiny of photographic plates of the planet by the U.S. Naval Observatory.

Pluto, which was discovered in 1930, is about 2.8 billion miles from earth. By comparison, the sun is only about 93 million miles away. Because of its enormous distance and relatively small size, Pluto is extremely difficult to observe, even with the most modern telescopes, and the discovery of a satellite of the planet has been hailed as a major astronomical achievement.

The discovery was credited to James Christy, who spotted the moon June 22 while making routine measurements of photographs taken of Pluto in April and May by the observatory's 61-inch astrometric reflecting telescope at Flagstaff, Ariz.

## Elongated Image

"I noticed immediately that the image of Pluto was elongated," Mr. Christy said, "and that often means that something is wrong with observing conditions or the plate. But in this case, the images of the stars near Pluto were normal."

"During the course of the day, I studied 18 images of the planet on our new plates, and they all showed the anomaly. At first I wasn't sure, but by the end of the day I was confident that we were looking at a satellite of Pluto."

The observatory then rechecked photographs of Pluto that it made in 1965 and 1970, and the astronomers found the same anomaly in the older pictures — an apparent north-south elongation of the planet.

The Naval Observatory asked the Cerro Tololo Interamerican Observatory at La Serena, Chile, to help in confirming the find. The Cerro Tololo astronomers turned their powerful 158-inch telescope on Pluto and confirmed Friday that the Naval Observatory had indeed found a Pluto satellite.

## 1978-P-1

The Pluto moon has been officially designated 1978-P-1, but Mr. Christy has proposed the permanent name of Charon. Charon was the name of the boatman in Greek mythology who ferried the souls of the dead across the river Styx into the underworld. Pluto was the god of the underworld.

The solar system's natural satellites now number 33 known moons and three suspected ones. They include one for earth, two for Mars (which were both discovered by the

Naval Observatory 101 years ago), 13 certain and another possible one for Jupiter, nine certain and two possible ones for Saturn, five for Uranus, two for Neptune and one for Pluto. Neither Venus nor Mercury is known to have a satellite.

In calculating the orbit, ephemeris and other properties of Charon, Robert Harrington, a Naval Observatory astronomer, made some startling discoveries, he said Friday.

For one, Charon's orbit is apparently only 12,000 miles above the

surface of Pluto — too close for the Naval Observatory telescope to see the planet and its satellite as separate objects.

## Rotation Period

Mr. Harrington said that he calculated the period of rotation of Charon around Pluto as 6 days, 9 hours, 17 minutes, a period corresponding exactly to the rotation of the planet itself, as determined from fluctuations in the light it reflects from the sun.

This means, he said, that Charon

is apparently in synchronous orbit, so that an observer on Pluto would always see its moon in the same place in the sky. An observer on the far side of Pluto would never see it at all.

Pluto is regarded as one of the planets most hostile to possible life forms. It is so distant from the sun that the latter would appear to a Plutonian as a large star, and the planet's temperature must be close to absolute zero. Many astronomers believe that Pluto did not originate as a planet but as a chip

off the vastly larger planet Neptune.

Another of the surprises arising from Mr. Harrington's calculations is the probability that Pluto is much smaller and lighter than had been previously believed. At one time, astronomers felt that Pluto might have a size and mass roughly comparable to that of earth. However, if Mr. Harrington's calculations based on orbit and brightness are correct, Pluto weighs only about one-eighth as much as earth's moon and its moon Charon is only between 5 and 10 percent of its planet's weight. Its diameter, by these measurements, would be much less than 2,000 miles.

In the past, astronomers had assumed that Pluto was heavy enough to exert a gravitational pull on Uranus and Neptune sufficient to account for irregularities in their observed motion.

But if Pluto is as light as Mr. Harrington believes, something else must be out there perturbing the orbits of the outer planets.

"This leaves open the possibility that a new massive object may be found in the solar system, possibly even a new planet," he said.

## Venus Probe Unveiled

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., July 9 (AP) — The Pioneer Venus Multiprobe has been unveiled by scientists who hope that the spacecraft will provide new knowledge about weather on that cloud-covered planet.

The Multiprobe, exhibited at the Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, is the second spacecraft in a two-part Venus project and is scheduled to be launched Aug. 7.

It will be joining a sister spacecraft, Pioneer Venus Orbiter, which was launched May 20. The Orbiter's mission is to conduct the first global mapping of Venus. It is expected to arrive at Venus Dec. 4. The Multiprobe will make up time by flying a more direct route and arrive only five days after the Orbiter. The Multiprobe consists of one large probe vehicle, three smaller probes and a transporter.

## Heavy Rains Halt Some Tokyo Trains

TOKYO, July 9 (AP) — Thunderstorms hit Tokyo and its suburbs last night, paralyzing commuter lines between Tokyo and the new Tokyo international airport at Narita.

An official of the Keisei electric railroad said that six of its express lines linking downtown Tokyo with the airport, 41 miles northeast of Tokyo, were stopped for three to four hours when the line's railbeds were flooded and damaged by mudslides.

## First in U.S. Space Program

# 6 Women Astronaut Candidates Chosen

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT) — Thirty-five new employees of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration will report to work tomorrow morning at the Johnson Space Center at Houston. After formal words of welcome and the usual filling out of personnel forms, they will plunge into a two-year program of study and training in space flight, for they are the newest class of astronaut candidates, the first selected in 11 years.

Like those in previous astronaut classes, they are young — generally in their early 30s — and in excellent health. But some differences are conspicuous. Six of them are women, the first in the U.S. astronaut program. Three of them are black and one is a Japanese-American. A few of them cannot fly an airplane — that used to be a prerequisite — and are not expected to learn.

The 35 candidates were selected last January from more than 8,000 applicants. Fifteen of them will be training as pilot-astronauts, and 20 as mission specialists.

Jay Honeycutt, assistant to the director of flight operations, said of the new candidates and their two-year training program: "We fully expect all 35 will pop out the other end. We didn't pick more than we needed in anticipation of flunking out several. It might turn out some won't like the work, but our going-in position is that they'll all make it."

When the candidates become full-fledged astronauts, they will be assigned to missions in the next-generation spaceship, the space shuttle, which resembles an airplane more than any previous space vehicle.

The first crews for shuttle flights have been drawn from the 27 astronauts already in the program, many of whom have experience in Gemini and Apollo missions. The first orbital test flight is expected next summer.

NASA officials said the new

group would start getting shuttle assignments in about 1980, after the completion of a six-flight test period.

The role of the pilot-astronauts will be similar to that of astronauts in the past. Each candidate has logged at least 1,000 hours of flying time. The mission specialist, a new

## Obituaries

# Isadore Lubin, 82, Dead, Former U.S. Statistician

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 9 (AP) — Economist and statistician Isadore Lubin, 82, who was a special adviser to Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, died Thursday of a heart attack.

A resident of New York City, Mr. Lubin had a summer home at this Chesapeake Bay city since the 1930s.

Mr. Lubin went to work for the federal government in 1918 as a statistician for the Food Administration and then with the War Industries Board. He returned to federal service in 1933, when he was named commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Labor Department, a position he resigned in 1946.

As the government's chief statistician in the 1930s, Mr. Lubin was a leading member of the New Deal's "brain trust," and as World War II approached, he pulled together a daily picture of the country's armaments program for President Roosevelt.

## F.W. von Meister

NEWTOWN, Conn., July 9 (AP) — F.W. (Willy) von Meister, 74, of Peapack, N.J., an industrialist who helped introduce the Graf Zeppelin and Hindenburg airships to the

category, is "a generalist of sorts who is in charge of everything on the space shuttle except the flying," according to Dr. Judith Resnik, an electrical engineer, who is one of the mission-specialist candidates. At least one mission specialist will be on each shuttle flight, along with two pilots.

## Yuan Mu-chih

TOKYO, July 9 (AP) — A memorial service has been conducted in Peking for Yuan Mu-chih, 69, a pioneer in Chinese revolutionary movies who died in the Chinese capital June 30 after an illness, the Chinese news agency reported yesterday. Among his credits as director was the documentary "Yenan and the 8th Route Army."



**RIO MUSEUM GUTTED** — Charred painting leans against wall following a fire on Saturday that gutted the Museum of Modern Art in Rio de Janeiro. Dozens of paintings were destroyed or damaged, including two by Van Gogh and two by Picasso. Officials said an inventory of ruined works would take several days. Cause of the fire was not known.

# Vienna Celebrates Its Aged Streetcars

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA (NYT) — Only a city fascinated by its past and forever looking backward would go out of its way — and tie up traffic — to celebrate the 75th anniversary of its municipal streetcar system.

But, just this one time, Vienna might be looking to the future when it glorifies the virtues of its beloved tramway. The Viennese use the English word and pronounce it "trazmy."

"I am a firm believer in a renaissance of the streetcar," said Mayor Leopold Gratz. "It is one of the means of transport friendliest to the environment, it can accommodate twice as many passengers as a bus, and it can stop on every other block, which a subway can't."

The mayor, a popular Social Democrat, and his aides think that in the next 25 years, other big cities will return to the streetcar.

Vienna's tramway is slow. The red-and-white cars also tie up traffic because they have the right of way, and motorists have to keep their engines idling at tram stops while passengers get on and off. But the pace in this old metropolis has never been hectic. Other, less placid, cities have long since sent their streetcars into retirement — or to Vienna.

A main attraction in a recent anniversary parade of antique trams here was a pair of "Americans," streetcars that Chicago had donated at the end of World War II, in

which most of Vienna's rolling stock had been destroyed. The discarded U.S. equipment continued serving on Viennese tracks for several years, until Austrian factories furnished sleek new versions of the ancient tramcar.

Vienna shipped an old streetcar to New York some time ago, a Vienna City Hall official, Hans Mahr,

# Council of OAU Expels Group From Comoros

KHARTOUM, Sudan, July 9 (Reuters) — The ministerial council of the Organization of African Unity has expelled the Comoro Islands delegation, saying that it represented a regime installed by mercenaries.

The move was made last night by the 49-nation body after acrimonious exchanges on the subject of foreign intervention in African wars.

The expulsion of the four-man delegation, believed to be only the third such expulsion in the OAU's 15-year history, was proposed by Benin and backed by several radical states. They dubbed the group the "Bob Denard delegation" after the Belgian mercenary who led a 40-man mercenary force to overthrow the government of the late President Ali Solih in May.

said. "The Viennese tramcar was on display in Central Park," he said. "We don't know where it ended up eventually."

There are enough streetcar buffs here to keep Vienna's tramway museum fairly busy. "I come here about once every month," said Ernst Witzany, a retired civil servant who commuted to his office by streetcar for 40 years. "When I see the old tramcars, the conductors' uniforms of before the war, and the tickets they used to punch, it makes me feel the old times are back."

Most of today's streetcars have automatic ticket dispensers so that the city can hold down its payroll. The tram service is heavily in debt although the standard ticket costs the equivalent of 66 cents. Most of its passengers are commuters who buy the cheaper season tickets.

Vienna has been building a new subway network for 10 years, and a few stretches have recently been put into operation. The stations and cars look like those in the Munich rapid transit system in West Germany. They are widely regarded as "un-Viennese," though probably practical.

## Pakistan Floods Kill 20

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, July 9 (Reuters) — Twenty people died and scores of houses were swept away in floods in Pakistan's north-west frontier province, a Pakistani news agency reported yesterday.

# BMW on the right track

BMW enjoyed another record year in 1977. Both in Germany and abroad the Company's progressive model range attracted an ever greater following. More than 288,000 cars and around 31,000 motorcycles were sold around the world.

## New six-cylinder range

In 1977 BMW launched its new generation of six-cylinder engines and introduced the 7-series luxury sedans. These developments further stimulated the already strong sales demand.

## Renewed high investment. 3,500 new jobs.

During the year under review, BMW invested a record DM 335 million primarily in new product development, expansion of plant capacity in line with overall demand and rationalization programs. These investments were largely financed from own resources. As in the past no short-term borrowing was necessary. The added facilities guarantee the necessary higher unit output without orienting production on peak demand. At home and abroad BMW now employs 37,581. In 1977, 3,551 new jobs were created.

## Record performance in all major markets

BMW's own distribution network contributed greatly to the remarkable sales performance in all major export markets with main emphasis on the US, EEC countries, Switzerland and Austria. In the US, gross Dollar sales grew by 35% due to

Comparative Annual Figures		1977	1976	Change %
Sales <sup>1)</sup>				
BMW AG	DM mil.	4,993.0	4,287.0	+16.5
BMW Group <sup>2)</sup>	DM mil.	5,530.5	4,756.1	+16.3
Output				
Cars	units	290,236	275,022	+5.5
Motorcycles	units	31,515	28,209	+11.7
Car sales				
Domestic	units	143,774	135,994	+5.7
Foreign	units	144,466	139,602	+3.5
Total	units	288,260	275,596	+4.6
Motorcycle sales				
Domestic	units	6,668	8,040	-17.1
Foreign	units	24,563	20,131	+22.0
Total	units	31,231	28,171	+10.9
Personnel				
Strength at end of year: BMW AG		33,398	30,192	+10.6
BMW Group <sup>2)</sup>		37,581	34,030	+10.4
Personnel expense	DM mil.	1,350.8	1,135.6	+19.0
Balance sheet total	DM mil.	2,590.1	2,198.1	+17.8
Share capital	DM mil.	396.0	330.0	+20.0
Net worth <sup>3)</sup>	DM mil.	820.5	695.6	+18.0
Fixed assets	DM mil.	1,386.4	1,216.7	+13.9
Investments in tangible fixed assets	DM mil.	335.1	320.8	+4.5
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	DM mil.	222.5	160.5	+38.6
Annual net profit	DM mil.	125.3	126.0	-0.5
Dividend	DM mil.	65.3 <sup>4)</sup>	63.0	+3.6
per share of DM 50 nominal value	DM	9.00 <sup>4)</sup>	10.00	-10.0
	%	18 <sup>4)</sup>	20	-10.0

<sup>1)</sup> excluding value added tax, <sup>2)</sup> Group sales include domestic and foreign subsidiaries, <sup>3)</sup> including special items containing reserves, <sup>4)</sup> imputation tax credit introduced by German corporation profits tax reform in 1977 to be added.

increased sales of the large six-cylinder models and general parts revenues. Unit sales registered a 12% gain in the United States. Overall exports advanced by 3.5%. These results were achieved despite the unabated strength of the DM against major currencies as well as strong demand which could not be fully met.

## BMW's 1977 surplus — DM 125 million

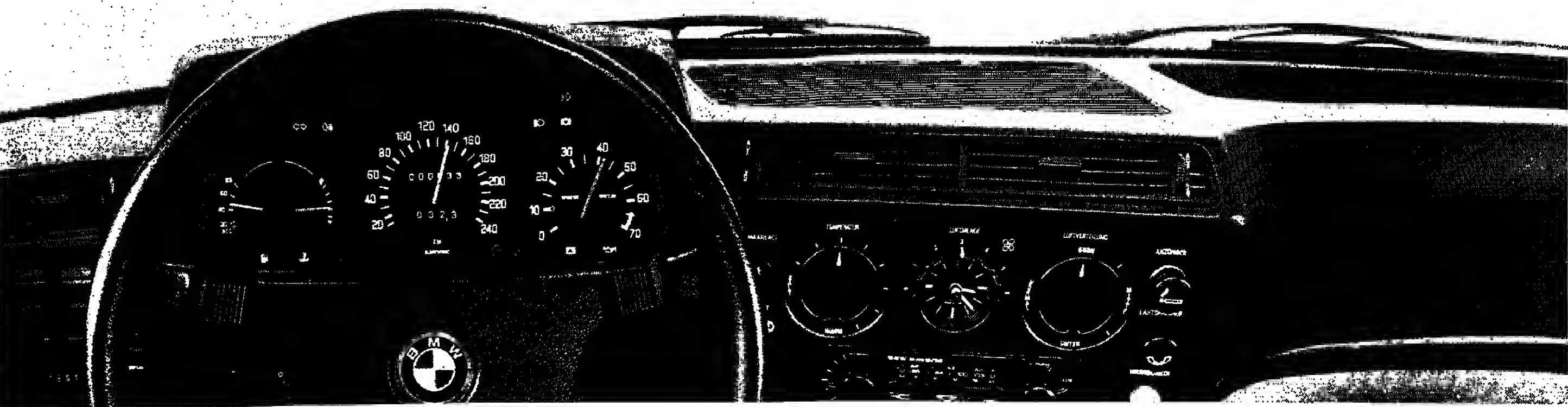
Of this amount DM 60 million was used to further strengthen the Company's financial reserves and DM 65 million was distributed to shareholders.

## Looking ahead

1978 got underway with the highest product demand in BMW's history. However, BMW will continue to contain its overall growth in order to further strengthen the Company's basic financial and corporate structure.

In this connection a further increase in capital of DM 104 million has been authorized at this year's annual general meeting, total funds available from this operation will amount to approx. DM 150 million.

Bayerische Motoren Werke  
Aktiengesellschaft · Munich





## In the Kremlin's Hands

The treason trial of Anatoli Shcharansky opening today in Moscow will tell whether the current cloud over Soviet-U.S. relations will continue to darken or start to clear. It is startling, and accidental, that such large stakes should have settled on this one case, but it is so. The matter is, moreover, entirely Moscow's to decide.

Mr. Shcharansky, who has been held incommunicado for 16 months, is hardly responsible for the timing of his trial. Behind that, one assumes, is a calculated Soviet decision to throw President Carter's human-rights interventions back in his teeth at what may well be a make-or-break moment in such crucial East-West negotiations as the strategic arms talks.

But Mr. Shcharansky is, at close inspection, not an unlikely figure to be at the heart of this East-West encounter. As a Jew kept from emigrating, he touches what is, year in and year out, perhaps the most emotion-laden and politically freighted aspect of the human-rights cause. As a key member of the unofficial group formed to monitor Russia's compliance with its human-rights pledges at Helsinki, he figures in yet another bead-on-East-West collision. As a computer programmer with wide scientific contacts, he has an involvement with the exceedingly delicate area of the transfer of science and technology between East and West. As a defendant whose innocence of CIA connections President Carter has personally vowed, he becomes a figure whose treatment affects the prestige and credibility of the White House.

It is his scientific connection, by the way, that seems to have provided the basis for his being charged with "high treason in the form of espionage." The particulars of this charge have not yet been made public. But were it not for his scientific links, Mr. Shcharansky presumably would have been charged only with anti-Soviet propaganda. This is the charge against a second prominent Jewish

dissident, Alexander Ginsburg, whose trial is also to open today—separately, in Kaluga.

In a country that treats its citizens with respect, and under a government truly interested in pursuing détente, Mr. Shcharansky, and for that matter, Mr. Ginsburg, would not be facing trial at all. To that considerable extent, a great deal of damage has already been done. The Soviet regime still has it within its power, however, to limit further damage. It can expedite both trials and run them in a businesslike rather than a theatrical way. It can minimize the aspect of a Shcharansky connection with the CIA and keep the trial away from President Carter. Most important, it can render a humane sentence—the maximum sentence for treason is death.

One can never say in Soviet-U.S. relations that "everything" hangs in the balance of one event. Still, it is hard to exaggerate what hangs on the Shcharansky trial. Saturday, the cancellation of a high-level science and technology mission to Moscow—a mission meant to balance a similar one to Peking—was disclosed, along with an administration decision to review all other cooperative agreements with Moscow. Considerations of conscience and politics could yet make it impossible for Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to meet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko for the strategic arms control talks scheduled in Geneva on Wednesday. Mr. Vance personally denounced the trials Saturday.

The Soviet Union cannot be expected to stand still and say thank you when President Carter personally involves himself in particular human-rights cases in the Soviet Union. But it also cannot expect to trample wantonly on pledges and values it professes to uphold, and still enjoy the full benefits of cooperation with foreign states. The Shcharansky trial puts the whole immediate future of Soviet-U.S. relations in the Kremlin's hands.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Holding Line on Foreign Aid

There is still time for the Carter administration to defend the endangered foreign aid bill, which is as vital to American interests as it is to economic progress in poor nations. Two million American jobs now depend on exports to Third World countries. Moreover, unless the poor countries can be helped to feed themselves, world food shortages will send U.S. supermarket prices soaring.

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Yet what Congress is resisting in the administration requests for foreign aid is the modest sum of about \$4 billion for bilateral development aid and security assistance and about \$1.1 billion in new appropriations for low-interest loans of the international development banks. These sums are virtually identical to last year's requests. In addition, there are \$2 billion in "catch-up" funds for the international banks to meet either past U.S. pledges or the reserve requirements of a new congressional bookkeeping method.

Unfortunately, administration spokesmen have created confusion by stressing that increases of 23 percent to 43 percent are being requested in various aid categories so as to fulfill President Carter's promise to double development aid in five years. Some of the present resistance might have been avoided if the \$2 billion for past delinquencies had been sought in a separate bill in the customary manner. Instead, it was lumped with tiving the misleading impression of great increases in recent years.

The House Appropriations Committee has cut more than \$1 billion from the aid lion from the aid bill, virtually all from the funds intended for the World Bank and regional development banks. There is little chance of getting much of this restored this year, even in the Senate. There may be hope of preventing the further cuts of \$548 million in bank

funds being pressed by the Democratic floor manager for the bill, Rep. Long of Maryland, and of 8 percent in all categories as proposed by a Republican amendment. Either reduction would put the United States in default on legal commitments and invite cuts by other countries.

The banks are also threatened by more than a dozen amendments that would bar the use of U.S. funds for loans to certain Communist governments or other oppressive regimes and to producers of commodities that compete with U.S. exports. These conditions would require the banks to violate their impartial economic charters and probably would force them to reject the U.S. contributions.

The attack on the banks, by a broad coalition, is in part a rebuke for their overly generous staff salaries, fringe benefits and expense accounts, against which the administration also has protested.

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But the main concern in Congress is that more than 40 percent of U.S. development aid would be disbursed through international institutions that escape close congressional scrutiny. A majority in Congress believes that bilateral aid would be more effective in redirecting aid from industrial projects to small farms to lift food production and nutrition levels in the Third World.

Whatever the shortcomings of international aid institutions, the U.S. aid effort has lagged badly for more than a decade, dropping the United States to 13th on the list of 17 aid-giving industrial nations last year. The major increases that Carter has been planning for two years, but avoiding as too unpopular, are sorely needed. The least the nation can do is to hold the line at the present level.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### A European Monetary System

The surprising thing about the progress the nine [Common Market] countries have made toward establishing a new basis for the European currencies is the speed with which they have moved. Whatever reservation one may still have, such decision would have been unthinkable a year ago. The new situation is due largely to the Germans and more especially to Chancellor Schmidt, moving to meet an urgent French need for stability and at the same time to react to the Carter administration's policy on the dollar. It seems quite likely that a European monetary system could help the dollar, and in any event it

would make it harder for speculators to rock the market than when individual national currencies are involved.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### Mideast Claims

The real problem now is that for Mr. Begin security appears to take second place to the territorial claim for the whole of former Palestine as part of the historic land of Israel. Unless the United States and other friends of Israel can persuade Mr. Begin to change this attitude, the proposed London conference between the Egyptian, Israeli and American foreign ministers is doomed to failure.

—From the *Observer* (London).

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
July 10, 1903

WASHINGTON — The U.S. gunboat Bancroft was ordered yesterday to proceed up Venezuela's Orinoco River as far as Ciudad Bolívar in order to protect U.S. interests against either the Venezuelan government or insurgent forces in that country. The United States charge d'affaires in Caracas recently reported that the Venezuelan government had detained two ships of U.S. registry and that insurgent forces had detained, and might possibly destroy, three more U.S. ships.

Fifty Years Ago  
July 10, 1928

BERLIN — Smashing a bottle of liquefied air against the side of Dr. Hugo Eckener's huge new dirigible at Friedrichshafen, Countess Hella Brandenstein today christened the former LZ-127 the Graf Zeppelin in honor of her famous father, Count Zeppelin. The ceremony took place on what would have been the 90th birthday of the famous airship designer, who died nine years ago. After a speech in which Dr. Eckener called the airship "a new bridge between nations of the world," visitors toured the gondolas.



## In Greece, Myths About U.S. Die Hard

By William F. Buckley Jr.

ATHENS — Myths die hard over here, which is one up for Homer, but at the moment, something of a disadvantage to the United States. The Greeks are absolutely convinced of several things which happen not to be true. The first is that the United States, through the CIA, installed the colonels in 1967. The second is that the United States, also in 1967, intervened to prevent the Greeks from successfully pressing their claim against Turkey in Cyprus. Then they believe that the United States overthrew Makarios in 1973, bringing on the chaos that caused the Turks to seize the greater part of the island. Finally, they believe that the United States easily disposed of the military power to prevent the Turks from acting as they did, but declined to use that power.

Now, why do they believe all this? Let us begin with the most preposterous explanation. It is that in all matters between Greece and Turkey, Henry Kissinger favored Turkey because of a long-standing personal relationship with the premier, Ecevit, who had been a student of Henry Kissinger's at Harvard. The fact of the matter is that the United States is a long-standing client, friend and student of Henry Kissinger, and that all his moves as secretary of state in the Greek-Turkish dispute are clearly explicable in terms of the desire to continue them both as friends of NATO.

Congress reacted strongly against Turkey by imposing an embargo in punishment for the use of U.S. arms for aggressive purposes. Kissinger opposed that embargo on the grounds that we stood to lose much more from it and the impoverishment of Turkey as an ally of the West, than from the satisfaction of the Greek lobby in the United States. Kissinger's opposition to the embargo is backed by a great many Americans of diplomatic and political eminence who were not teachers of Ecevit at Harvard.

As to putting in the colonels, that is a myth Andreas Papandreu has been cultivating for years. On a television program in the United States in 1973 he averred that he had "documentary" material proving that the CIA had ushered in the generals. Asked to furnish that documentary material, he lapsed into vague promises about how one of these days he would exactly that, putting one in mind, regrettably, of Spiro Agnew's promise that one of these days he would present documents that would establish his innocence.

But Papandreu is a finished demagogue, who cares nothing at all about such bourgeois questions as the truth, or documentation. Constantine Caramanlis, the premier of Greece, on several occasions

spoke from the floor of the parliament making a very simple point. If the United States was backing the colonels, how explain that the moment the colonels took over, the United States dropped an embargo on further aid to Greece?

### Right and Left

The only answer to that observation is that the right hand of the United States often does not know what the left hand of the United States is doing — ask Andy Young. But for most people, that would be a sufficient answer. When Caramanlis was reminded that in due course the United States did send aid to the government run by the colonels, Caramanlis made the

obvious answer: There are 19 parliamentary democracies in the world out of 150 countries. Is the United States supposed to suspend relations with 131 countries?

### Fatalism

As for overthrowing Makarios, it is really quite preposterous to suggest that the United States initiated anything so clearly destabilizing. Makarios — even in Greek eyes — was something less of the hero his death has made him. Even so, the Cyprus question was asleep, at least fitfully, when the whole wretched business happened.

What does one learn from all this? Americans in Greece tell you that there is a fatalistic U.S. position in these matters. Oh, yes, the Voice of America could step forward with a radio broadcast or two in which these charges were denied over the years. But by and large the United States appears to be prepared to accept the philosophical burden of being misunderstood. The press in Greece, which is a hectic farrago of sensationalism, tentativeness and gossip, is of very little help, and the cooler voices of the academy are unheard, up against the great wind of Papandreu. The United States, besides, is so accustomed to other people's thinking ill of it that we often go along, thinking ill of ourselves. In Greece this is hurting, though not the tourist business.

## The Court and '7 Filthy Words'

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — On the last day of the Supreme Court's term, Justice Brennan dissented with a testiness that deserved a better cause. The five justices of the majority, he said, had revealed themselves to be guilty of "acute ethnocentric myopia," of "subverting cultural pluralism," and of abetting "the dominant culture's inevitable efforts to force conformity upon those groups who do not share its mores."

The trouble began at 2 p.m. Oct. 30, 1973, when a father driving with his son heard a radio broadcast of a monologue by George Carlin, a comedian. It consisted of Carlin's reiteration, in various colloquial expressions, of what Carlin accurately calls "seven filthy words." The father's complaint caused the Federal Communications Commission to reprimand the station and warn of future penalties.

### The Time of Day

The FCC's purpose was to "channel" such language "to times of day when children most likely would not be exposed to it." Now, the court has ruled, 5-4, that the FCC can penalize "exposure of children to language that describes, in terms patently offensive as measured by contemporary community standards for the broadcast medium, sexual or excretory activities and organs, at times of day when there is a reasonable risk that children may be in the audience."

Speaking for the majority, Justice Stevens emphasized that broadcasting — a "uniquely pervasive presence" that is "uniquely accessible to children" — has the most limited First Amendment protection.

Stevens concedes that the FCC's order may cause some broadcasters to censor themselves to the point of not broadcasting, even at more appropriate times, some protected uses of language such as Carlin's. But Stevens notes that, "invalidating any rule on the basis of its hypothetical application to situations not before the court is strong medicine." He added: "We decline to administer that medicine to preserve the vigor of patently offensive sexual and excretory speech." As Stevens says, such speech surely lies "at the periphery of First Amendment concern."

### A 'Hierarchy'

Stevens' idea that there is a "periphery" of First Amendment concern, and the related idea that laws regulating speech can make distinctions based on the content of speech, denoted Brennan.

Stevens insists that there is a "hierarchy" of First Amendment values by which to judge the "social value" of speech. But he also insists that "government must remain neutral in the marketplace of ideas," an idea incompatible with a "hierarchy of First Amendment values." It also is incompatible with many other things, such as the constitutional guarantee of a "republican form of government," a guarantee which commits the government to the nurturing of a particular political and social culture.

Stevens believes government can regulate indecent utterances when they are not "essential" to the "exposition of ideas" and when "any benefit that may be derived from them is clearly outweighed by the social interest in order and morality."

## Portugal: A Role As Africa Arbiter?

By Ken Pottinger

LISBON — With the eyes of the world still firmly focused on key former Portuguese colonies in Africa, notably Angola and Mozambique, the former metropolitan power is stepping up its relations with these countries, confident that it has a part to play.

But it is being careful to avoid the label of neocolonialist.

Portugal is not pushing for a commonwealth or even for the French model of postcolonial contacts.

However, it does want good relations and cooperation with the former colonies. Some form of loose association is certainly feasible and apparently sought-after by both sides.

While Western countries obviously do not need Lisbon's help in bilateral African relations, Portugal believes that it has a complementary role to play which also happens to be acceptable to the Africans.

It certainly won a lot of points in the regional capitals that count by remaining neutral on the French-inspired pan-African intervention force now propping up the Mobutu regime in Zaire.

And in spite of a forthcoming visit to Lisbon by French President Giscard d'Estaing, no changes in this stand are anticipated.

The recent successful Bissau summit between the Angolan and Portuguese presidents has overcome the last barriers in relations between Lisbon and Portuguese-speaking Africa. The man in the street has not voiced much in the way of personal opinion on the summit but the press was rapturous.

But some fears have been expressed about the proposed visit here by Angolan President Neto, anticipated for next year. With nearly a million ex-colonials uprooted from Africa and many still sour about the loss of their livelihoods, there could be prisms during such a visit.

In addition, many of these people support opposition groups based in Lisbon. And in return for improving relations with the former colonies, Portugal has indicated it intends to curtail the activities of movements like Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) and FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola), opposed to the Luanda government; as well as organizations opposing the Maputo government and the Bissau government.

There are two current views on relations with Angola's MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) government. The seemingly rejected U.S. view of anti-government Unita guerrillas to force a negotiated peace settlement with the MPLA, and the state-to-state diplomacy adopted by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

This accepts the legitimacy of the MPLA in a sovereign independent Angola. The latter is also a view that President Carter now seems to be working toward, if Cyrus Vance's latest statements indicate a firm U.S. policy in the region.

For his part President Neto appears willing to meet Western approaches halfway, possibly seeking a counterbalance to growing Soviet and East German influences in his country.

Informal conversations at the Bissau summit with Angolan sources drew firm assurances that President Neto was fully backed by his ruling party. Splitter groups are said to be nonexistent.

If indeed Neto is working from such a power base in his declared wish to establish diplomatic relations with everyone, including the United States, it would appear that Angola is genuinely interested in neutrality.

Such a position would ease even further Portugal's sought-after intermediary role.

**Self-Interest?**

No country's foreign policy is benevolently one-sided, and it is possible that Portugal's African approach is also designed to stave off any future support by the Organization of African Unity for troublesome separatist movements on the Portuguese Atlantic island possessions of the Azores and Madeira.

There have been some worrying indications recently that the OAU is turning its attentions to the question of the islands, which are considered integral parts of the Portuguese mainland.

While there is a tendency to overlay the importance of Portugal's developing Africa policy, the fact that it is approved of by Western powers and sympathized with by the Africans means that it cannot be too far off course.

Lisbon is expected to follow through vigorously with the initiatives set in motion by the Bissau summit.

**Fluidity**

Although the United States has never officially recognized the Angolan government, recent initiatives by Washington have introduced some fluidity to the scene.

Coincidentally, Portugal is developing its postcolonial African policy, four years after the disappearance of the old order.

Why, and what brush strokes can this poorest of European countries point on the region's broad canvas?

A partial answer, the Portuguese say, is their knowledge of the area and the language they share with the former colonies.

Foreign Minister Vitor Sampaio has defined the major themes in Portugal's foreign policy as first, Europe (meaning principally European Economic Community membership), and second, the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa.

Portugal's pitch is to interpret the two to each other and possibly convey some of the Western influence that it senses this area of Africa is preparing to accept.

**A New Identity**

These steps toward the continent Portugal left so abruptly in 1974 follow the intense search for a new identity that occurred after the

trauma of revolution and decolonization.

Having opted for the Common Market, and for renewing its historic European ties, Portugal believes it is well placed to bring together Western countries and those parts of Africa it knows best.

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## Letters

### Energy Blues

I would like to propose that James Schlesinger's title be changed to secretary of waste. His rationing program (IHT, June 24-25) produces no new oil, costs \$100 million to set up and millions to operate. Rationing never has worked: It has never produced one needed commodity. It has produced a high-priced "service" to accomplish what the market has always been able to accomplish.

FRANK HEFNER, Copenhagen.

### Not So Puzzling

In his Moscow trials article (IHT, July 1), James Reston remarks that it is "puzzling" that the Soviet Union should have taken the two U.S.

reporters into court. When an executive was dragged from his car two weeks earlier, a U.S. correspondent based in Moscow commented on your front page that "it would seem

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illogical for the Russians to scare off businessmen by such maneuvers." These public expressions of wonderment by normally astute writers show how dangerously little some people still understand Soviet conduct, basic aims, and dialectics.

Sixty years ago Lenin wrote: "The soundest strategy in war is to postpone operations until the moral disintegration of the enemy renders the mortal blow both possible and easy."

Psychological warfare includes confusing the other side (unlike Carter, the Russians do it intentionally), and applied to the easy-going West is plainly leading to its moral disintegration and probably worse.

N. C. CUMMINS, London.

July 10, 1978



# Dr. Parkinson Says Time Proves His Law's Validity

By Flora Lewis

**S**AINTE MARTIN, Guernsey (NYT) — Parkinson's Law will soon be 21 years old, and its author is working on a new edition bringing some of the statistics up to date. But otherwise he feels his thesis of useless proliferation of bureaucracy has not aged a bit. If anything, he says, time has validated it.

C. Northcote Parkinson, who will soon be 69, first propounded the law when he was on vacation at a Malayan beach. It holds that people will stretch a given piece of work as far as time and the possibility of making themselves more important by adding underlings will allow. Therefore bureaucracy can only grow, and grow exponentially.

At the time he was teaching history at the University of Malaya, which was then in Singapore. He had gone out to the British colony when independence was coming, and as Malaysia was to be "a new country, it had to have a new ruler, a new university, and it had to have a history," Dr. Parkinson says now.

All that took a lot of committees, and one day he added up "how many I was on. It came to 32." In addition to the insight he gained from this plunge into committee work, he also drew on his World War II army days when he was a staff officer.

**Wartime Speed**

"In wartime," he said, "you can build in two weeks a bureaucracy which would take years to accumulate in peacetime, so you can actually watch the plants grow and proliferate."

"Somebody is needed to interpret aerial photographs so a private is assigned to the job and given a corner desk. He snaps to attention, says, 'Very good, sir,' and sits down. Two days later he is back complaining that he needs another man because there are so many photographs and that if he's to have any authority over his helper, he'll have to be a lance corporal. I quite see that, yes, yes," says the officer. In three months, he has a staff of 85, he's become a lieutenant colonel, and he never sees a photograph because he's so busy tending to administration."

These experiences, digested in isolated, seaside tranquility, led to an essay that, he says, "I modestly entitled Parkinson's Law. My wife, Anne, a former journalist, said I should send it to The Economist. I posted it off, and much to their own surprise they published it. It's no libel to say that The Economist is a rather solemn paper, so the effect of an unceremonious article was of all proportion."

"It had the impact of a short, sharp anarchy hidden to a strawberry ice. I have to admit I didn't invent that phrase. It's one I

borrow unashamedly and hope people won't recognize."

When pressed, Dr. Parkinson, a neat, rounded man with sparse, carefully combed white hair and brooding dark brows that are belied by merry eyes, admitted with only the faintest additional glow of shamed pink on his already bright pink avuncular face, that the loan was from Harold Nicholson, the British diplomat, diarist and historian.

Soon after Parkinson's Law made his name an officehold if not actually a household word he concluded his university career as a teacher of history and moved to Guernsey in the Channel Islands. It offered everything he thought he required for his three growing children — a beach, boats, ponies, lawn tennis, reasonable traveling distance from expensive boarding schools, and a modest level of income tax for himself. The maximum rate in Guernsey is 20 percent.

Now, he works there in a library so authentically antique that the books exude an appropriate musty smell, with a case of old swords, ship models, and a spare desk for a secretary when he needs one.

"I believe in economy," he said. "I have never paid a secretary for doing nothing. I only hire when I need help."

Dr. Parkinson's passion for economy, a reflection of what he calls his "very conservative" upbringing in the city of York, has nothing to do with austerity or bleak practicality. Rather, it is based on his penchant for doing as much as he can for himself.

"I must warn you," he said, "I am a man of many interests." Apart from restoring medieval houses, writing books about how to give business a better name and novels about naval battles, he travels frequently to lecture business-oriented audiences on how to avoid the vicissitudes of Parkinson's Law.

Business, he feels, has done rather well in the battle against the law's impulsion to waste manpower, but governments go right on expanding "and by the percentages I calculated, regardless of the circumstances and who's in power."

**Manual Labor**

"There's no means of stopping it," he said. "It raises the disturbing thought that the law may be true of manual as well as clerical labor." "Take the Oakland bridge," he

got the painting crew down to 56, but he couldn't cut it any smaller. It just wasn't possible."

Dr. Parkinson and his family have lived in Guernsey now for 19 years, "newcomers by local standards," he said, but he has of course absorbed the local history into his everyday life.

The island is still a feudal domain, run by seigniors who have fiefdoms and give allegiance to the Crown of England, but not to its government. They fly the Cross of Saint George, and only a few "loyalists" put up the Union Jack on Queen Elizabeth's birthday, which Dr. Parkinson pointed out was really the birthday of George III and had never been changed since.



But Concedes System Might Survive Until 1984

# Amalrik Still Foresees a Soviet 'Explosion'

By Leopold Unger

**B**RUSSELS (IHT) — Andrei Amalrik was only 30 in 1969. Between two trips to the Gulag, he had the audacity to set 1984 as the year when the Soviet Union would collapse. Now 40, free and relaxed, he had returned to Europe from Harvard, where he lectures on Soviet dissidence, to tell a NATO assembly why his forecast of a decade ago needed only minor updating.

"You said that I was wrong," he argued in a recent interview. "Admittedly, I may have erred through eager impatience. Youth has a tendency to believe that history takes place more rapidly than it really does. It was in 1969 that I wrote 'Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?' And in my analysis of the twilight of the Kremlin gods, I obviously overestimated the immensity of the Soviet-Chinese war and the wisdom of the West."

At the same time, I underestimated the flexibility of the Soviet leadership. Having said this, I maintain my conclusion: The trend toward collapse is evident."

With a crew cut, thick dark glasses, white shirt and a well cut suit, Mr. Amalrik looks more like an international corporation executive than the onetime Zek of the Gulag.

"You're putting the deadline off beyond 1984," he was told in the interview, "but you continue to believe in the inevitable collapse of the Soviet system. Yet, ten years after you wrote your book, the Soviet Union has changed profoundly: The population is better educated, the economy is greatly developed and the state is a military superpower."

**ANDREI AMALRIK:** Precisely, and this is what will set off the explosion. There is a sort of doomsday contradiction between the advanced structure of Soviet society and the immovable and antiquated structure of Soviet power. The present leadership is senile, both figuratively and literally, and is struggling to remain in power. And to do so, it is more or less forced to leave untouched the power struc-

tures of the 1930s, of the Stalinist period.

Q. The comparison seems unjust. Under Stalin you would have been executed or would still be in the Gulag. There is a difference.

A. It was under Brezhnev that I was in the Gulag. The means have changed, certainly, but not the totalitarian essence of the regime. The police are still all-powerful, there is censorship, the state is the boss and the party is the elite; justice is corrupt and the opposition is constantly crushed.

Q. Your conviction that a war between the Soviet Union and China is inevitable seems to be linked to the fact that Russia always has sought an international outlet for its internal tensions. Yet this policy seems to be working well for the time being. Never before has the flag of a superpower been seen so far from its frontiers.

A. For the time being, yes, but not in the long run. The 1984 deadline probably will have to be put off somewhat, but the war with China will grow out of events taking place today. The ouster of the Soviet Union from the Middle East will be followed by a series of defeats in Africa. That continent is slowly reaching the end of decolonization by throwing everyone out, just as Angola did. Even the Cuban expeditionary corps will not be enough to stabilize newly conquered territory in Africa. Moscow may well be forcing itself into a Vietnam situation on that continent.

Q. Then, according to you, the only part of the world with which Moscow has no problem is the West. But what of Eurocommunism, the French intervention in Shaba, Carter and the rights of man, Brezhnev in Peking? Surely all that cannot please the masters of the Kremlin.

A. What the West wants is to live with the Soviet Union in peace and in conditions of détente. This is perfectly understandable, but a genuine détente is impossible as long as the Soviet government remains totalitarian, rigid and arbitrary. The West must be aware of

the weight of its acts. You believe that if you help the Soviet Union you will civilize it. What you will succeed in doing is create in the Soviet Union a totalitarianism in miniskirts, with Pepsi Cola, but it will still be totalitarianism.

**Explosion**

You seem to have forgotten history. In 1905, the West offered the Czar credits which enabled him to surmount a limited crisis but did not force him to reform his regime. And the result led to the revolution of 1917, which was not a limited crisis but a very big explosion. Today, I have the feeling that you are repeating the same mistake. By offering grain and technology to the Kremlin, you are helping it get over crises that are becoming more and more serious, but you are not obliging it to make its regime more democratic.

In acting this way, the West is just setting the groundwork for a new explosion; and this time, the fallout will be hard to predict. You must not help Moscow surmount all its problems without getting something in return.

The Kremlin can be brought to a degree of liberalization only if the West refuses to be its accomplice.

Q. And what if it refuses to liberalize? What you are saying now is akin to bringing back the cold war.

**Waterloo**

A. Georges Marchais [the French Communist Party leader] told me just the same thing in Paris. Decidedly, the West is a victim of tired clichés. The left in the West refuses to abandon the myth of socialism in the Soviet Union. The right still believes that Russia is profoundly conservative. Just look at its expansion in Africa, all carried out in the framework of what you call détente. Just look at what is left of the Helsinki accords, now that one-third of it — that referring to human rights — has been done away with. Any country that can simply wipe out one-third of an agreement has no intention of respecting the rest.

You must face your responsibility.

After the Western Waterloo at Belgrade, punishment for dissidents went up from 3 to 12 years in camp and exile.

If the West was able to swallow without a twitch what happened to Yuri Orlov, nothing will stop the Kremlin from increasing the punishment. And Anatoli Shcharansky faces a death sentence.

The Orlov affair was a challenge to Carter, a test of the extent of the West's impotence. The fate of Alexander Ginzburg and Shcharansky are in your hands.

When I ask leftists in the West about its inability to see what was going on under Stalin, the answer I get is, "We didn't know." Today you know. Two years from now, Orlov will still have 10 years of his sentence left to serve.

Q. Mr. Amalrik, your friends come and go, they begin new lives on this side of the curtain and dis-

appear without making too much noise. You, on the other hand, were a troublemaker over there, and you haven't changed over here. What is it that you want?

A. I want you to understand. Tell me why President Carter has so quickly dropped his crusade for human rights. Why was there only one Western observer at the Orlov trial, a U.S. diplomat? Where were the other countries that signed the Helsinki agreement? The governments of the West must face the fact: whether you like it or not, the West is playing a role in the putrefaction process of the Soviet system. You must defend your own interests!

Q. You have just completed another book. Will there be a date in the title?

A. A rotting tree takes time to fall. Set the date yourself!



Andrei Amalrik

# Promoters, Preservationists Clash An Architectural Heritage At Stake in Dublin's War

By Ada Louise Huxtable

**D**UBLIN (NYT) — This is a city in a state of siege. In a war between the promoters of speculative construction and the protectors of the city's heritage, battles are being fought on both sides of the Liffey, from Hume Street to Mountjoy Square, with skirmishes in the most fashionable neighborhoods.

The battle scars are the broken fanlights and window-glass of wrecked rows of 18th-century houses and the deteriorating historic buildings on otherwise sound blocks. Denset construction, started but never finished, has left gaping wounds in streets of uniformly classical beauty, and rubble-strewn lots are like bombed-out ruins.

The cause of the destruction is Dublin's economic growth, a badly needed prosperity that passed this city by in the 19th century, leaving it virtually intact as one of the great Georgian cities of the world. The result of the boom is a precipitous rise in land values and a wave of business construction competing for addresses in the best and most historic parts of town — a condition that is attracting speculators like the proverbial honey.

**Records**

Land-price records are broken almost daily. A recent figure of \$176,000 an acre was the subject of a lead editorial in the Irish Times called "The New High-Priced Ireland."

Because profits from the conversion of residential to commercial property in the center of Dublin can be 5 to 10 times what the present land use would yield, the incentive for eviction, demolition and new construction is far greater than for rehabilitation or preservation.

In addition to the deterioration being encouraged by purchasers in a gamble with percentages, the city is now pockmarked with so many projects begun and then abandoned for lack of funds that an inventory of those eyesores has been requested by the Dublin City Council.

Even with the accelerating destruction, Dublin remains a city of special charms. Although much of this appeal has been associated with its literary climate, Dublin has unique architectural qualities.

Continuous rows of homogeneous Georgian construction maintain an intimate human scale marked by singular style and grace. There are long streets of four-story, landmark brick structures with arched, colonnaded doorways and delicate fanlight tracery surrounding doors in a rainbow of colors. The interiors vie in the elegance of their Adam-style plaster details.

**Dichotomy**

These 18th and early 19th-century buildings often make up entire neighborhoods or border landscaped squares, with vistas unmarred by 20th-century intrusions. Mountjoy Square, one of the most beautiful examples of this 18th-century urban genre, has been restored on one side and is in ruins on the other, where preservationists were unable to save a particularly distinguished stand of houses.

These battles are fought, and often lost, by private organizations that include the Irish Georgian Society, the National Trust for Ireland and a local association called the Dublin City Group.

Looked on as elitist groups led by either a moneyed or an intellectual aristocracy — Desmond Guinness is the crusading head of the Irish Georgian Society, and a passionately articulate history professor, Kevin Newlan, leads the Dublin Civic Group — the preservationists have been unable to command popular support.

The traditional Irish mistrust of wealth and privilege, born of centuries of poverty, has been carried over to a lack of interest in historic

properties that originally served both. With no effective legislation for threatened structures, that antipathy has played into the hands of the speculators.

**No Protection**

No protective act is being taken by the city to prevent the destruction of Dublin's unique urban fabric. Beyond the "listing" of historic buildings, their protection is largely unenforceable.

There are two listed categories: The first gives protection to a limited number of landmarks; the second permits demolition or alteration under certain circumstances. Plans must be filed with the city, but change or razing is allowed with predictable regularity, often because the damage is already irreversible.

The only deterrent is something called a third-party appeal, to which an individual or group may register an objection and ask for a hearing. After the hearing, the plan can be refused, granted or modified, but this procedure is understandably pressured by forces for development that government is reluctant to discourage.

# Hussein Urges Arabs To Bar Intervention

(Continued from Page 1)

The Soviets don't agree with our stand though they now tell us that they do not want to be directly involved in the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea. That's still rather ambiguous. The Cubans spoke to us more clearly. They don't want to help the Ethiopians against the Eritreans unless foreign power intervenes in Eritrea's side.

Q. — Somalia's Siad Barre told me Iraq had continued to support him with arms and ammo even though Russia had switched allegiances to Ethiopia. So you were, in effect, helping both sides by helping Russian help the Mengistu regime?

A. — That's like saying that we are helping Israel because some of our oil, unbeknownst to us, may find its way to Israel via the U.S. The important thing is our official policy which was not to support Mengistu. Unlike others, we cannot make today's friend tomorrow's enemy. Siad Barre was and continues to be our friend.

Q. — The U.S. recently suspended \$400 million worth of sales to Libya, including spare parts for civilian aircraft, because it has sheltered international terrorists. European counterterrorism agencies say they have irrefutable evidence that Iraq and Southern Yemen have also given aid and comfort to these people. I can understand your helping Palestinian commandos but why are your European friends allowed to use your facilities and then participate in acts of terrorism in West Europe?

A. — Regarding the Palestinians, it's no secret. Iraq is open to them and they are free to train and plan here. On foreigners, however, we have a clear stand. We are not concerned with what happens in European countries, whether it's the Red Brigades or others. But we do not allow our country to be a staging or training area for these activities. We know that certain Palestinians have trained some of these Europeans outside Iraq under mutual assistance arrangements. Perhaps some may have entered Iraq disguised as Palestinians. We don't know but we would certainly appreciate any evidence European services possess so that we could follow through at our end. It would help us to confront our Palestinian friends who deny that they have abused our hospitality in this way.

Q. — European services have found some airline tickets in "safe houses" used by European terrorists that were issued by "Baghdad Tours."

A. — I'm not saying this couldn't happen. But I assure you it's not something done by any branch of the Iraqi government. Some individual may enter Iraq with forged documents and purchase airline tickets while here. But it's definitely not our policy.

Q. — Was the late Wadie Haddad, whose network is still active, operating independently in Iraq or under your control?

A. — Certain factions of the Palestinian resistance get our assistance without any interference in their aims and policies or the way they're carried out. The most we do is that when we see that their policies harm Iraq we tell them so and ask them to refrain from exploiting opportunities that reflect badly on us. Beyond that we cannot intervene in their internal affairs. Once we told Wadie Haddad that airplane hijackings had begun to hurt their cause. That was friendly advice, not an order.

Q. — If we had normal diplomatic relations and ambassadors in each other's capital and direct access to you, couldn't many misperceptions about our respective policies be avoided?

A. — That is correct. But as you know there are other major issues — e.g., your complete support for the Zionist entity and your deliberate strategy of dividing the Arab world — that stand in the way of normal relations.

Q. — Is agreement or disagreement with another country's policies the criterion for diplomatic relations? A. — The lack of normal relations with the U.S. is, hopefully, a temporary case, no matter how long it may last.

Q. — The Soviet Union endorses UN Resolution 242, as the U.S. does, and supports Israel's right to exist in its 1967 frontiers. Since you disagree with Moscow on this

score, why haven't you severed relations?

A. — We have told the Soviets very clearly why we don't agree with them and why we think they're wrong. But don't forget that the Soviets supply the Arabs with arms while the U.S. rewards the Zionist aggressors. We do not wish to throw the Jews into the sea as our enemies charge, and would not even if we had the means to do so, which we will in the future, but the Zionist entity must and will be replaced by a greater Palestinian state. Would normal relations with the U.S. change America's hostile policy? Even Arab countries that enjoy friendly relations with the U.S. haven't managed to change anything. The severing of relations is a rather dramatic way to convey displeasure but then some countries do not respond to more conventional methods of communication.

Q. — President Carter has done more to change U.S. policy in the Middle East than any president since Dwight Eisenhower. What sort of changes are you looking for that might, for example, justify a resumption of normal relations?

A. — His words have been noted with interest. But we are still waiting for deeds and that can only mean withdrawal from the occupied territories. If you tell the Zionist aggressor that it must change its position to nonaggression, then we will begin to see change. Not only does Israel refuse to move, but we also see that Israel is much stronger than it was in 1973 and that some Arab countries have gone along with this strategy. Saudi Arabia, for example, has become an adjunct of U.S. policy in the area. It even spends money in Africa to counter Soviet moves. It talks of its commitment to help Israel resist the Communists. It prevents oil prices from rising to compensate for the depreciation of the dollar, floods markets with oil beyond their needs, thus carrying out orders from the U.S. energy agency. Despite all this, it has not managed to prevail upon the Carter administration to compel the Israelis to withdraw from occupied lands. Five years after the October war, there is still nothing tangible. Do you think this encourages us to restore relations?

Q. — Iraq says it will always reject the "Zionist entity." So if you refuse peace with Israel, even if it withdraws to its 1967 borders, is it correct to assume then that you believe war is the only solution?

A. — Correct.

Q. — But even if Egypt, Syria and Jordan could agree to act jointly, they have little military credibility against Israel. So how is war possible?

A. — Not today, not tomorrow. But the Arabs won't always be weak. Their strength is growing daily. Nor will they always be ruled by capitulationist regimes. In ten years you will see a completely different equation.

Q. — What happened to the 500 Iraqi volunteers who joined the Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon after the Israelis invaded last March?

A. — They are now on their way home. There was no reason for them to stay after the Israelis withdrew from southern Lebanon. We did not wish to be accused of interfering in Lebanon's internal affairs.

Q. — After settling your differences with Iran in 1975, which put an end to your civil war with the Kurds, you began speaking about the need for Gulf security arrangements. What did you have in mind?

A. — First, all Gulf states should respect the status quo on freedom of navigation. Second, they should refrain from creating circumstances that might furnish a pretext for foreign intervention. Third, all problems should be solved among Gulf states without any outside interference.

**Amin Is Said to Urge Austerity in Uganda**

**NAIROBI, July 9 (AP)** — A bottle of beer currently costs the equivalent of up to \$4.50 in Uganda, according to a radio report.

The broadcast by the Uganda radio, monitored here today, dealt with President Idi Amin's message to his central economic committee that Ugandans must economize, work hard, and cut down on luxuries.



Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
(Continued from Page 9)				
Burns & Roe	541	516	495	-16
Burns & Roe	404	13-16	1-16	+1/2
Burns & Roe	11	204	204	-1/2
Burns & Roe	11	204	204	-1/2
Burns & Roe	11	204	204	-1/2
Burns & Roe	11	204	204	-1/2
Burns & Roe	11	204	204	-1/2
Burns & Roe	11	204	204	-1/2
Burns & Roe	11	204	204	-1/2
Burns & Roe	11	204	204	-1/2

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
Clarks	11	204	204	-1/2
Clarks	11	204	204	-1/2
Clarks	11	204	204	-1/2
Clarks	11	204	204	-1/2
Clarks	11	204	204	-1/2
Clarks	11	204	204	-1/2
Clarks	11	204	204	-1/2
Clarks	11	204	204	-1/2
Clarks	11	204	204	-1/2
Clarks	11	204	204	-1/2


Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
Over-Counter Market				
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Over-Counter Market				
Over-Counter Market				
Over-Counter Market				
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Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
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Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
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Over-Counter Market				
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Over-Counter Market				
Over-Counter Market				
Over-Counter Market				
Over-Counter Market				

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of  
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FINANCE COMPANY N.V.**  
Amsterdam

Third annual redemption instalment  
(Redemption Group No. 3 and No. 4 fell due  
on August 15, 1976 and August 15, 1977 respectively.)

As provided in the Terms and Conditions  
Redemption Group No. 2, amounting to  
Dfls. 18,750,000.—, has been drawn for  
redemption on August 15, 1978 and  
consequently the Note which bears number 2  
and all Notes bearing a number which is 4  
or a multiple of 4, plus 2 are payable as from

**August 15, 1978**  
at  
**Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.**  
(Central Paying Agent)  
**Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V.**  
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.  
Bank Mees & Hope NV  
in Amsterdam;  
**Algemene Bank Nederland (Genève) S.A.**  
in Geneva;  
**Algemene Bank Nederland in der Schweiz AG**  
in Zurich;  
**Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg**  
in Luxembourg.

June 28, 1978.

These Notes were offered and sold outside the United States of America and New Zealand. This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

PLACEMENT

June 26, 1978

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First Boston AG  
Arab International Bank (Cairo)  
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)  
DBS-Daiwa Securities International  
Limited  
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)  
Libyan Arab Foreign Bank  
National Bank of Abu Dhabi  
Wardley Middle East Limited

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
Over-Counter Market				
Over-Counter Market				
Over-Counter Market				
Over-Counter Market				
Over-Counter Market				
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Over-Counter Market				
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Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
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Over-Counter Market				

NYSE Averages			
Week Ended July 7, 1978			
	High	Low	Last
Indust.	57.97	57.52	57.94
Transp.	43.12	42.88	43.05
Utilities	39.99	39.68	39.85
Finance	86.77	86.52	86.65
Composite	53.57	53.24	53.45

Bank Stock Quotations			
(Closing Prices of the week's trading)			
Bank	Price	Change	Volume
Bank of America	49.12	+0.12	100
Bank of New York	48.12	+0.12	100
Bank of Montreal	47.12	+0.12	100
Bank of Toronto	46.12	+0.12	100
Bank of the South	45.12	+0.12	100

**MONEY**

International Herald Tribune

We've got news for you.











### Friday and Saturday Line Scores.

	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar Equivalent
Cedel	860.70	565.60	295.10
Eurocl	1.159	931.90	227.00

[illegible]

**More Sports  
On Page 13**

[illegible][illegible]

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**CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE**

**CHASE MANHATTAN LIMITED**

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**BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR  
L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE B.I.A.O.  
MIDLAND BANK LIMITED  
STANDARD CHARTERED MERCHANT  
BANK LIMITED**

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF  
COMMERCE  
NIPPON EUROPEAN BANK S.A.  
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND

funds provided by

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EUROPEAN AMERICAN BANKING CORPORATION  
SAUDI INTERNATIONAL BANK  
AL-BANK AL-SAUDI AL-ISLAMI LIMITED  
CREDIT CHIMIQUE  
UBAF BANK LIMITED  
BANCO DO BRASIL S.A.  
BANQUE INTERCONTINENTALE ARABE, PARIS  
BANQUE RVAUD  
THE MITSUBISHI TRUST AND BANKING  
CORPORATION  
THE MITSUI TRUST AND BANKING  
COMPANY LIMITED  
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BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.  
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NEDEERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK NV  
THE SUMITOMO TRUST AND BANKING  
COMPANY, LIMITED  
UNION MEDITERRANEEENNE DE BANQUES

**Agent**

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.

APR 1978

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**DRESDNER BANK**

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(LUXEMBOURG) S.A.











## Observer

## The Heat's On

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Your guest columnist today is television's popular Doctor Magneto, author of "Plain Talk About Science."

Let's talk plain about heat. Every July people write me and say, "Doctor Magneto, what is this heat thing that makes me so miserable day and night?"



Baker

It is a natural question. Before answering it, however, let me try to dispel the widespread fear that heat is too complicated for anyone but a scientific genius to understand. The truth is that heat is no harder to understand than water.

"Understand water," I always tell my students, "and you are halfway to understanding heat."

Now what do we know about water?

Two things: Water is wet, and water runs downhill.

This explains why perspiration first makes your collar damp and then runs down your shoulder blades, instead of trickling up from the neck toward the top of your skull. Thus, we come to the first law of heat: to wit, on a hot day the skin will be wetter than the scalp.

From this, we can easily see the natural relationship between heat and water. Heat makes water.

The water, you will have noticed, makes a mess of your clothes. Thus, we arrive at one of the basic characteristics of heat: Heat is hard on your wardrobe.

This explains why people without much money to buy clothes either go around undressed in the presence of heat or look like a mess a few hours after the heat arrives.

Where does the heat come from? In this part of the world, most of our heat is manufactured in the city.

In July this heat flows directly to New York to make water and ruin clothes. There is an old superstition that heat does this to New York to punish the city for its fiscal sloppiness.

There have always been these old wives' tales to explain why heat travels all the way from the Gulf of Mexico to summer in New York. In the old days it was said that heat was stagestruck and languished in New York in hope of catching a producer's eye. There is no scientific basis for such tales, but they are

fun to recount, especially when you have to deal with a subject as dull as heat.

The scientific fact, however, is that heat is extraordinarily stupid. Its brain has been found to be too small to be measured. This means that it is even dumber than fish, which at least have sense enough to go to Cape Cod in July.

For this reason, the heat sits around New York all summer instead of going on to the Adirondacks or Nova Scotia where the weather is decent.

Why do so few New Yorkers aspire to the cunning of Mother Nature who designed perspiration as a way of keeping New Yorkers from exploding like overheated boilers?

Perspiration is nothing more than a fancy, scientific word meaning "sweat through." It comes from the Latin words "per," meaning "through," and "spiro," meaning "sweat."

Let's consider how this magnificent invention protects New Yorkers from disaster: The heat arrives from the Gulf of Mexico and pours into the human body. Instantly, a little thermostat signals danger. The body's pores open and the heat bottled up inside spirals through.

As it does, it turns to water on the skin, wets the collar and runs harmlessly down the shoulder blades, instead of making a mess of the clothes. Many people have written me, saying, "Doctor Magneto, why do I sweat so much when the heat arrives?"

The scientific answer to this is that they do not sweat. Horses sweat. Human beings perspire. This has been scientifically demonstrated by the fact that human beings who wish to stanch the flow of heat spiraling through their pores as water purchase anti-perspirants, not anti-sweaters.

Former President Nixon, whose pores permitted the heat to spiral through freely, was scientifically diagnosed as a heavy perspirer, not a heavy sweater.

In scientific terms, a heavy sweater is a wool garment native to the north of England.

Scientific analysis shows that no heavy sweater has ever reached a position of power in government, although there have been many which would have been preferable to some of the human beings who did.

*'I speak about kosher things, not business,'*

*the rabbi said. 'As it says*

*in Hebrew, a word to the wise is*

*already plenty.'*

## N.Y. Miracle: A Non-Cheese Cheesecake

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK (NYT) — Traditional Jews interpret the Bible as forbidding meat and dairy dishes at the same meal, but instead of resting content with the wisdom of the sages, Ralph Goodman and Heinz Rohr wanted to do something about it. They own The Cake Stylist Inc. of New York City, and they dreamed of producing a cheesecake that was parve — neither meat nor dairy — and thus acceptable at any meal.

Several months ago, like a bolt from heaven, they got a call from a supplier offering a parve, an imitation-cheese base. "My eyes lit up," Mr. Goodman said. When he tried making cheesecake with the base, his eyes went dark again.

But Mr. Goodman and Mr. Rohr had kneaded enough dough to sink the Queen Elizabeth 2, so they persevered, tinkering with the base, changing ingredients, braving heat and disappointment. Mornings became evenings, days turned into weeks; months disappeared. "First it came out too soft," said Horst Schumacher, the plant manager. "We couldn't get enough stability into it. The cake fell as they came up and they fell as they went down. We tried whole eggs; we tried yolks; we tried textured eggs; we tried combinations."

"It looked like a custard pie, and that was bad," Mr. Rohr said. "It had to entice people. It

had to look like a cheesecake.

"We added things, we eliminated things," Mr. Goodman recalled. "It was too thin, too thick, too heavy, too flat. A million and one things went wrong. The stuff we threw out here was unbelievable. I was sick of tasting cheesecake."

Then, on a day that seemed just like any other, Mr. Goodman took one more taste. "By Jove," he exclaimed, "we've got it!"

He clamped a lid of secrecy that the Pentagon might envy — burglar alarms, security warnings and restricted access. Only four people received cheesecake clearances. They were the three developers and Mr. Goodman's son, Michael, who has a master's degree in urban planning and seems to be working toward a doctorate in kosher pastry. The other employees have been content not to pry, lest they become subject to suborning by foreign spies (or by the Cheesecake Intelligence Agency?).

## Bakery Patrol

To be sure that the product remains parve and kosher, Rabbi Moshe Weinberg patrols the bakery relentlessly. When ingredients arrive, he scans them carefully, alert for the slightest infraction. As cakes depart, he beams, satisfied that he has upheld divine law. When carefully screened visitors try to wheedle secrets out of the rabbi, he is the silence of the grave. "Don't mention names," Mr. Goodman warns.

"I speak about kosher things, not business," the rabbi responds. "As it says in Hebrew, a word to the wise is already plenty."

Such kosher caterers as Kolumsky and Tuchman, Newman Leventhal, Victor Mayer, Majestic and Jen have begun buying the cheesecake for their banquets. Gourmands who enjoy meat dishes and indigestion in perfect compliance with religious law can now, with clear consciences, savor the added bliss of cheesecake for dessert. Some may find it hard to swallow rabbinical assurances that there is no cheese in the cheesecake, but they have the word not only of Rabbi Weinberg but of the entire Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, and the symbol — a U within an O — conveying that blessing.

"Some kosher caterers were afraid to put it on the table," Mr. Rohr said. "The guests were suspicious. Some wouldn't touch the cheesecake, and some who did touch it wouldn't touch it again. They thought they'd already committed one sin."

## A Mystery

Abe Lebewohl of the Second Avenue Deli in New York, offered the cake to himself after night before offering it to his menu and inviting others to share the miracle. "It's a breakthrough," cried one client. "Like landing a man on the moon."

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TRANSCAR 10 R. Perspex, Paris Tel. 50,42,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,00,01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,8